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POETICAL.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette]

THE TEACHER'S MISSION.

BY G. D. HUNT.

The Teacher's rich and truly great—
His cultured mind a rich estate;
Though worldly wealth he ne'er possess,
Or penury upon him press;—
No greater man the nation holds
Than him, the youthful mind who molds,
Who rules his country, and rules well,
When wicked men in arms rebel,
And draw the sword to overthrow
The government that did bestow
Their liberties; or lay in waste
The land with war and carnage great;
Who then disarms the trait'rous foe,
And thus averts his nation's woe?
The man for this, the Teacher trains,
But seen a poor reward obtains.
The teacher's work in self unseen,—
The future president I ween,
And statesman wise for what they know,
Their gratitude to him will owe;
His deeds the people low may rate;—
The seed he sows, in future date
Will grow and ripen into fruit,
Which neither mind and thought will suit.
Then where's the man of nobler fame,
Whose burning zeal is less to blame?
His pupils all he fain would see,
From error's bondage soon set free,
He brings to light the hidden parts,
And finds their place in useful arts.
His richest trophies of'r he finds
In those whose rash and wayward minds,
At first he met in great surprise
His worth they failed to recognize,
When to his guidance those submit,
Or at his feet as learners sit;
What wealth of knowledge he may own,
The later life of these has shown.
'Tis he whose heart with rapture yearns
To aid with counsel him who learns,
And plants the seeds of knowledge where,
In living soil he can prepare;
That teacher true and free will be,
Though not employed in learning's hall.
Observe where crime the least is found,
And moral virtues most abound;—
Where science has enlightened mind—
Where wisdom's peaceful ways you find,
Which prompt to live in harmony;—
In these the Teacher's work you see.
I view the farm that's cultured well—
The home where love and virtue dwell;
As transient guest, what there I see,
Rewards of learning show to me.
The mind its latent power may hold,
Of which the worth remain untold,
Like 'gems of purest ray serene,'
Or "flowers that blush and fade unseen;"—
The Teacher these to sight reveals,
As morning sun what night conceals.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE "OATH OF OFFICE."

Platform of the "Liberals" or "Free Religionists."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 8, 1873.

In a late issue of your paper were some judicious editorial remarks in regard to a report of Mr. White in the Constitutional Convention. The so-called "oath" of office therein given and what you said on the subject, suggested to my mind one or two thoughts, which I beg leave to express.

Webster defines an oath to be "a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed;" and to swear is "to utter or affirm a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed."

The latter word probably owes its definition to the fact of its always being used from time immemorial in connection with the oath. Whether this supposition is correct or not, it seems to me that a man cannot swear an "oath" in any proper sense, without it is accompanied by the solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. If this is correct, then the form proposed by Mr. White is not an "oath of office," but simply a promise on the part of the incumbent.

I do not mean to assert here that the mere promise is not all that is necessary. It is theoretically correct that no man should be placed in a position of public trust whose honesty is not good as his oath; but if this is the theory of the Convention, would it not be better to say, "I promise," instead of "I swear," when the man does not swear?

The question, however, is not one of mere words. It involves an issue of the most solemn importance, and one which is worthy of the deliberate and careful attention of the Constitutional Convention. It is not proposed here to enter into any argument on the subject, but simply to call attention to it.

There in the United States a class or body of men who call themselves "Liberal" or "Free Religionists." They already publish a newspaper, which is established on a subscription capital of $100,000, and they propagate their views in other ways. This year they have employed, at a great expense, an eminent agitator from abroad to lecture in this country at a salary of $15,000 per annum. In the preamble of their form for the organization of branch societies they say:

"WHEREAS, Certain grave inconsistencies with the general spirit of the United States Constitution still mark the practical administration of our political system, threatening the perpetuity of religious liberty, the existence of free public schools, and the peace and prosperity of the entire land."

This is followed by articles of association and "The Demands of Liberalism," among which are the following, and which indicate the "graver inconsistencies" spoken of in the preamble:

"2. We demand that the employment of chaplains in Congress, in State Legislatures, in the navy and militia, and in prisons, asylums, and all other institutions supported by public money, shall be discontinued."

* * * * *

"4. We demand that all religious services now sustained by the government shall be abolished; and especially that the use of the Bible in the public schools, whether ostensibly as a text book or avowedly as a book of religious worship, shall be prohibited.

"5. We demand that the appointment, by the President of the United States or by the Governers of the various States, of all religious festivals and fasts shall wholly cease.

"6. We demand that the judicial oath in the courts and in all other departments of the government shall be abolished, and that simple affirmation under the pains and penalties of perjury shall be established in its stead.

"7. We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath shall be repealed.

"8. We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of "Christian" morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights, and impartial liberty."

And the 9th demands that not only the Constitution of the United States, but those of the several States, shall be made to conform to these demands.

The 6th of these demands is that which is more especially pertinent to the subject of this communication.

If, in the opinion of the Constitutional Convention, it is right and proper to abolish the judicial oath in Pennsylvania, let it be done, and the people will decide whether they will have it so.

If, on the other hand, it shall be deemed best in the judgment of the Convention, to retain the judicial oath in the Courts, and other Christian features of the laws justified by the present Constitution, is it wise, or expedient, at the same time to take an important step in the opposite direction by exempting the Assemblymen and the Executive and Judicial officers of the Commonwealth from the oath of office in the ordinary judicial form?

It seems to me the question is one worthy of the careful consideration of the Convention. B.

Eatables for the Inauguration Ball.

The quantity of eatables provided for the refreshment of guests at the inauguration ball will give some idea of the magnitude of that entertainment. There were 100,000 fried oysters, 8000 scalloped oysters, 8000 pickled oysters, 65 boned turkeys of 18 lbs. each; 75 roast turkeys, about 12 lbs. each; 150 roast capons, stuffed with truffles; 15 saddles of mutton, about 100 lbs. each; 40 pieces of spiced beef, 40 lbs. each; 200 dozen quails, larded and roasted; 100 game pates, 50 lbs. each; 300 tongues, ornamented with jelly; 30 salmon, baked, Montpelier butter; 100 chickens, hot and cold; 400 partridges, Washington style; 25 boars' heads, stuffed and ornamented; 40 pates de foie gras, ten pounds each; 2,000 cheese sandwiches; 800 ham sandwiches; 2000 beef tongues; 1,500 bunches of celery; 300 barrels of salad; 2 barrels of lettuce; 250 chickens boiled for salad; 2000 pairs of lobsters boiled for salad; 6000 eggs boiled for salad; 1 barrel of beets; 2,500 loaves of bread; 8000 rolls; 24 cases Prince Albert crackers; 1000 pounds of butter; 300 Charlotte russes, 1½ pounds each; 200 moulds wine jelly; 200 moulds blanc mange; 500 gallons ice cream assorted; 200 gallons ices, assorted; 400 pounds mixed cakes; 150 large cakes, ornamented; 60 large pyramids, assorted; 25 barrels Malaga grapes; 15 cases oranges; 5 barrels apples; 400 pounds mixed candies; 19 boxes raisens; 200 pounds shelled almonds; 300 gallons claret punch; 300 gallons coffee; 200 gallons tea; 100 gallons chocolate.

EBONY wood weighs 83 pounds to the cubic foot; lignum vitae the same; hickory, 82 pounds; birch, 45 pounds; beech, 40; yellow pine, 38; white pine, 25; cork, 15; and water, 62.

COLFAX AT HOME.

Impromptu Ovation and Address of Welcome.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER MATTER EXPLAINED.

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 8.—Ex-Vice President Colfax arrived home here at half-past twelve this afternoon. Col. Humphreys, Chairman, attended by a committee of reception, met him at Laporte, where an impromptu ovation was tendered him at the depot. Here a vast concourse of citizens met him with music and cheers. Upon entering the carriage three cheers were given him, when Mr. Colfax said: "I will speak to you at the Court House. My heart thanks you all."

The escort, consisting of carriages and wagons, filled the streets as far as the eye could reach, while the sidewalks were filled with pedestrians. At the court house the square and streets were closely packed, making the largest gathering ever assembled here, irrespective of party. Flags were flying and bells were ringing during the time of the procession. Many children were dressed in gala day costume in front of the private residences on the way, waving flags.

Arriving at the court house, Hon. Wm. Miller, mayor, read the following address of welcome:

Address of Welcome.

On behalf of your townsmen and friends, it is my pleasant duty to speak the words that but faintly express your welcome home. The city, county and district of which from childhood you have been a resident, the constituency you have so long and worthily represented, and the friends who from youth to manhood have looked with pride upon your success in life, all bid you welcome, and bid me to express to you their continued confidence and undiminished regard. You are no stranger here. The citizens who first saw and appreciated the struggles, perseverence and honorable ambition of your early life, who have had long association with you as a neighbor and a fellow-citizen, who have with zealous pride seen and felt the results of your constant efforts on the side of the principles of justice and of right as their immediate representative, confidence themselves best qualified to give the estimate of your character and render a just verdict upon your conduct. That verdict has been by them freely and promptly and justly given. Neither the machinations of the insidious foes nor the charges of open enemies can change, nor can calumny or detraction rob you of the well-deserved esteem of your friends and fellow-citizens. That confidence in your integrity, ever felt by them, and now by a consistent, blameless and pure private and public life, cannot be destroyed by the machinations and artifices of scheming hucksters, to impair or destroy your influence and usefulness to your country and your future advancement to the highest honors by the republic to its worthiest citizens. We shall ever, as heretofore, welcome you as a public representative, as private citizen, or the future recipient of still higher honors, gladly welcome your return to our midst, keeping unimpaired our full trust in a character for truth, integrity and patriotism, which has been so long and faithfully tested, and that affection for your person and character that has led and will ever lead us to proudly call you "our Schuyler."

The cheers were then given for Schuyler Colfax.

Reply of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Colfax then responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor, neighbors and dear friends—My heart would be cold and callous indeed, as it is not, if it did not thrill with more than usual rapidity at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored, and the gratitude for which it would take a life-time to exhibit here. You have known me from childhood, my goings-out and comings-in have been before your eyes. My character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether for a paltry sum of money I could be induced to shipwreck it. When you come hither, there before, by the thousands, spontaneously, as I am glad to be told, and to know not confined to political friends alone, but participated in by personal and life-long political opponents, to honor me with such unmistakable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard, I feel it due to you as well as to myself to express my utter infamation of the cruel charges on which I have been arraigned during the past winter. If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American press and by Washington correspondents. Day after day every possible circumstance has been exaggerated and alleged to have been carried by corruption? Besides this, their enactment had been years before these alleged gifts, that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories or anything else that you had not paid for, that yours shares had never been given you, and that you had never received any such dividend. Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at a pecuniary loss, over four years before, from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of a charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends on the stock given you. If the frank statement that you had said you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think that your answer had been full and thorough on every material point that the wanton calumny required you to state? No one could have been misled by my speech on the vital point, that though no such stock was ever given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to accept all that it could attach to an investment of my money in it at par, as I then understood it. But I do not intend to rest the argument on this point here. I call my enemies as my witnesses. The Chicago *Tribune* of September 26th published the telegraphic extract of this speech, with the following heading, showing that it is fully understood that my denial was to the charge of having had the stock given to me—which I never owned a share in the Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was eminently fitting that this same paper should on January 24, print literally a quotation from that speech with the asterisks and "give" left out, and then base repeated charges of my untruthfulness on the quotation it had thus altered and falsified.

Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper. The Chicago *Tribune* also, which has almost daily assailed me the past winter for alleged prevarication in the speech, did not misunderstand it at the time. It declared editorially on 5 ptrm. December 27, in commenting on my speech, "Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when offered him at par, and when the accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value." And on September 28th, the next day, it said again, and I quote its instruction also, although my payment of $534 disproves that part of it, as follows: "Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier or any other company. Ames first this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was in fact making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, reciting Credit Mobilier stock at par with accrued dividends equal to its price would be a straightout purchase."

When I testified on the 7th of January, after the holiday recess, during which recess Hon. Ames said he refreshed his memory by his memorandum at home, I declared emphatically, as I did here last September, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor indeed on any account whatever. He was present in the committee room, and did not deny this, nor dissent from it, though I asked him to cross-examine me. On that very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse, of the New York *Times*, who swore to it afterwards before the Committee, that my statement was probably correct. On December 17th, in his carefully prepared and written out original testimony, he swore about me on page twenty of the report as follows: "Nor could I remember having paid him any dividends," and Mr. Alley, his associate, swore before the Committee (see page 811 of the report) that before the holidays Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially correct in my statement as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of his, which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and Crounse, and listening without dissent to my testimony of January 7, he came before the committee on January 22 with a check for $1,200, payable to "S. C. or bearer," which he claims he paid to me June 20, 1868, but which, being payable to no one's name, required no endorsement, and could as well be cashed by Mr. A. or Mr. B. or by Mr. C, or any one else. Never having seen any check of his in my life till I saw this one in the committee room, I asked him if my name was endorsed on it, and he answered "No." Asking him if he remembered where I was when he handed it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he could not remember what I said when so large a check was handed me, he again answered "no." Asking him if he had any receipt for it, he answered "no." Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered "no." Astounded at this attempt, on a check payable to bearer, and not to my name, and not indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the sergeant-at-arms, on whom it was drawn, summoned with his cashier and books-keeper to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered they had no recollection of having done so. But subsequently Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty, after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself (see page 477 of the report), and that when he had asked Ames only thirty hours before if he had ever paid him, Ames had replied that it was very likely (see page 481 of report)

In regard to one portion of the checks from Ames, drew for this June dividend, there is no controversy. Four of them had the names in full of Logan, Allison, both of whom returned their dividends to him, and Patterson and Wilson. Four of them, however, for this very same dividend, were made out payable to initials, namely, S. C., $1,200; another S. C., $600, which he says are intended for Scofield; W. D. K., $329, claimed by him to be due to one O. A., $329, said by him to be for Garfield; but Kelley, Garfield and I have declared that neither of us ever saw these initial checks. Scofield says he may have received the amount he specified it afterwards, but he does not remember any such dividend. Kelley and Garfield are positive they never saw the check, but that Ames loaned each of them $500 about that time. I only repeat that I never saw the check and never received a dollar of money from him in my life.

It is a very significant fact that there are no endorsements on either of the checks for dividends, and that no receipt has been presented for either of them, as there has been for some of the other checks, all of which confirms me in the conviction that I, with entire propriety, memorandum book about them, related to the controversy between Ames and Macomb in the Macomb suit, and that Mr. Ames did state the exact facts in his earliest testimony confirmatory of mine, but that he has since testified differently. After he had produced these checks he claimed to be acting as trustee. These memoranda, if made at the time, may have been the memorandu of his trust.

Letters of Explanation.

I will now read to you the frank letter to me of Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond all question, which letter, I think, explains the matter conclusively.

Office Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, March 1, 1873.—Dear Sir: When Ames made the deposit of $10,000 in June, 1868, to his official account, I supposed it was for the purpose he had in view, and was all at sea till checks began to be presented. Then I submitted that Mr. Ames was the acting chairman of some investigating committee, and that at the contingent fund of the House was exhausted, he was paying the expenses of the committee himself till an appropriation should be made. I am very confident the checks to Iuttlals or bearer were all paid to Mr. Ames himself, and especially the one of $1,200 marked "To S. C. or bearer." I then thought he was himself drawing the "elon's share" of his own deposit. These thoughts had passed out of my mind till Ames came into the office last session and demanded that his checks should be shown him. The moment I saw them I recollected all these thoughts of over four years before as vividly as though they had occurred in the day before, and as soon as Mr. Ames had retired, I remarked to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant at-Arms, that I had paid that $1,200 "S. C." check to Mr. Ames himself, and that I had paid Mr. Ames his five hundred dollar and two one hundred dollar notes. I was remonstrated with, however, and urged not to testify under oath to such belief, as it was improbable that I had actually received checks of such a character four years before. Being unfamiliar with the laws of evidence, I very naturally did not at first state my strong impressions, but testified as to the facts only. At my second examination, I stated before the Committee my strong impressions, and if I had had the self possession of one accustomed to courts, I would have stated the foundation of these deep impressions. Instead of saying that I knew I had paid this "S. C." check to Ames was elicited by himself in answer to a question I put to him only the day before my second examination. I asked him—"Did I not pay that check to you, Mr. Ames?" He replied, "I think it very likely." Indeed, the more I have thought of the whole matter the more firmly I am convinced Mr. Ames drew the money for the $1,200 "S. C." check himself. If he had not, as he did with several others who have acknowledged the receipt of the money, write the name in full. All the members who are charged with the initial checks deny ever having seen them, and I repeat, as I testified at my second examination, that my very strong impression is I paid all the initial checks to Mr. Ames himself.

Tendering my congratulations on what I regard as your triumphant vindication from the foul, arranged plot to injure you in the estimation of the people,

I am, very respectfully and truly,
[Signed] MOSES DILLON, Cashier.

I will also read to you from the following absolutely conclusive letter from Wm. Scott Smith:

Press Association, Washington D. C., March 5, 1873.—On the evening of the 4th inst., as Mr. Ames came into the room of a friend upon whom I was calling at the Arlington House, and after a talk to some extent on various matters, he said, with much earnestness, he was surprised to see that you had stated before the Credit Mobilier Committee that he (Ames) still owed you the sum you had originally paid him as subscription to the stock of the Credit Mobilier. "Colfax astonished me," said Mr. Ames, "and I have been looking up the matter to see if he is correct. I remember well of his paying me the five hundred dollars, and of his coming to me afterwards and saying he had concluded to back out of the transaction; but my memory is clear, and, in fact, I know that I paid him back his money at the time; and that the matter was then closed up without his taking the stock or my putting it over to him any dividends." I was much impressed with what Mr. Ames said, and believed, as he stated, that you had never taken the stock and received any of the dividends, and I confess, as between the public statement made after his conversation with me, in which he maintained you took the stock and received the dividends, and his private statement to me, I must accept the latter, believing Mr. Ames in his former statement was influenced by some unexplained motive. In the six years I have represented leading papers East and West at the capital, among the men in Congress, personal life whose integrity I have never heard impeached or called into question, you are one. The recent Credit Mobilier investigation has not shaken my judgment, and I feel that when the whole excitement subsides and the facts can be looked at dispassionately the people will continue to trust you as they ever have in the past.

Sincerely yours,
[Signed.] W. SCOTT SMITH.

Mr. Colfax then read from the testimony of Mr. Mc Dowell, on page 494 of the report in regard to the time when he abandoned this stock, and which testimony on this point, he stated, the papers had not printed. It was confirmatory of his own statement. Mr. Matthews telling him in the winter or early in the spring of 1868 that he thought the Credit Mobilier an institution where the big fish ate up the little ones, and that in a couple of months afterwards Mr. Colfax told him his investment in it had gone up, that there was a prospect of a law suit, and as he had never been in one, he had backed out, and did not have any interest in it; and further, that he (Mr. Ames) failed and Colfax's motive expressed great sympathy for Mrs. Ames. Colfax replied that Ames owed him five hundred dollars, but he would never ask him for it until he got able to pay it."

He also read from Ames's testimony of January 22, page 286, that even after Colfax's conversation about never minding the five hundred dollars, which was entirely inconsistent with Ames having previously paid him twelve hundred dollars, which would have been seven hundred dollars more than the amount Colfax had paid on account of the stock.

Mr. Colfax then proceeded as follows: When my bank account was brought before the Committee, and it was shown I had deposited one thousand two hundred dollars in currency on Monday, June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames' check, I was requised to explain where I obtained it. My counsel, the very next day, laid before the committee a draft for one thousand dollars purchased by me that very 22nd of June with a check out of this one thousand two hundred dollars deposit, and endorsed over to the chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, to whom, as the official draft shows, it was paid. My counsel promised to correct this with subsequent testimony. Mr. Matthews, as he has the certificate to substantiate, told them all that very day that he could testify exactly where it all came from. My sister telegraphed to me from Utah. She remembered the Nesbitt letter with the thousand dollar bill of the middle of June. I would not present this testimony behind my accuser's back by having gone home to Massachusetts. The day he returned, my sister meanwhile having made a three thousand mile mid-winter journey alone, to testify as to what all my family so well remember, Mr. Matthews' Mrs. Hollister and I all testified to the receipt of the thousand dollar bill at the breakfast table, with a congratulatory letter. On the examination Mr. Matthews and I fixed the date as within two or three days after the 10th of June. One of two hundred dollars in bills on the piano debt, which payment of his was on June 16 or 17, 1868. This testimony was confirmed by the statement of another sister in Iowa, who remembered that my mother wrote to her in January, 1868, of my having received a thousand dollar bill, to which she had referred especially. I was further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Matthews that in the same conversation it was understood and stated I would send this Nesbitt remittance to Indiana, and the bank books show that the canceled draft proved that I did so send it that very day (22d of June) out of the one thousand two hundred dollar deposit. This remittance of so large an amount from a stranger was ridiculed by many as impossible, and the fact that he was dead and could not be called to his own confidential donation was cruelly commented on. The Committee, however, after having closed the public testimony, commenced examining privately my bank account during other months than the one in question, and when I was found that this was false, it was telegraphed that I had to change tactics and charge it to a deceased man. When I wrote to the committee in regard to the other Nesbitt remittances, and the desire of his family and the decision of my counsel that they should not be presented to account for a deposit on a certain day in June, it was telegraphed that I had written to the committee that I had forgotten them, and when I did not, it was telegraphed that I had, after Nesbitt's death, acted as his attorney or lobbyist, the Postmaster General officially refuted it, and showed I had done no such thing. Mason may confidently have done without any criticism, and no more than, I can add, I have done as to any department business which any constituent of mine, friend or foe, asked me to have attended to during the year I represented this district in Congress.

Here I must close. From first to last I have stated all the leading practical points in this transaction in the most unequivocal language, and I am not responsible for the malicious perversions and twistings of these statements with which some newspapers have been filled. In the quiet of my family circle, before you here in a public speech, and in the committee room at Washington, I have stated what is the fact, that I never received a dollar of dividends on the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad from Mr. Ames or any one else. On all occasions I have stated that while I would be willing to buy it at par and to hold it as I understood it in 1868, in all prospect of liberal dividends could induce me to buy into a law suit. For over four years, by Mr. Ames' own testimony, although we have both been at the Capital, there has never been a word exchanged between us as to dividends on this stock. Could there be stronger confirmation of its abandonment? I stand before you to-day, conscious of no wrong-doing in this matter, before my God or man. As it was represented to me by Mr. Ames, I agreed to buy twenty shares afterwards, and within a few months, on my own convictions, I abandoned it, preferring to lose what I had invested in it rather than be connected with it. Mind and heart and conscience all acquit me of the unjust imputations to which I have been subjected. My record has been studied with diligence for falsification, and this extraordinary manifestation of unspoken confidence and unchangeable regard by the old friends who have known me from boyhood answers a thousand malicious attacks, and fills my breast with a gratitude I cannot express in words.

The opening of Scott Smith's letter, omitted above, states that his conversation with Ames was at the Arlington, the next evening after Colfax had testified.

At the close of the speech Col. Humphreys presented him with a letter, with 1,500 signatures of his fellow citizens attached, expressing the confidence of the signers in him, after which the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in welcoming Schuyler Colfax home to-day, after his twenty years of arduous public service, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman, temperate, judicious and faithful to principles, we do so with undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen.

Diseased Cattle.

The Department of State is in receipt of a decree, through Geo. P. Marsh, Esq., United States Minister to Italy, prohibiting the introduction into that country of cattle and sheep from Syria, where the bovine *typhus* is now prevailing; also the products of such animals, as skins, wools, &c.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1873.

The Tanis Stone—Translation of its Egyptian Hieroglyphic Inscription.

Prof. G. Seyffarth, Ph. D. D., of New York, has recently completed his translation of the Egyptian hieroglyphic inscription upon the Tanis Stone, for the Smithsonian Institution. "Tanis inscriptions," says the Prof., "refer to the 9th year of King Ptolmy Euergeta I, the third after Alexander the Great namely to the year 247, B. C., (hieroglyphy 248 B. C.,) consequently this stone is 40 years older than the Rosetta stone, and at present 2,100 years old. It is to be wondered that common time stone decayed during a 110 years so little as the Demotic character, show the Egyptian date of the revolution, is the 7th day of March, Julian style.

The translation is as follows:

Because King Ptolmy and the Queen Berenice have made great donations for the benefits of the God's houses and the priests, and the sacred animals, because the King, in consequence of his victorious expedition against Syria, Perdia and Chaldaea, has conquered the sacred bronze statues, once robbed by the Persians (Tamlyses) and returned them to their former respective temples. Because the King has subdued mighty enemies, and received peace, tranquility and prosperity to Egypt, and the conquered countries. Because the King has, during that year in which the Nile failed in producing a perfect inundation of the land, saved the life of the inhabitants by importing grains from Phoenicia, Syria, Canaan, Phillistia, Cypress and Creta. Therefore the priests convened in canophes, formed the following resolutions:

That the veneration and religious dignity of the King and the Queen and progenitors shall be increased.

That a new class of priests, ministerlu to the Gods Evergeta shall be created.

That this fifth class of priests, officiating in all great temples, shall perform various ceremonies and partake no priestly emoluments.

That the annual feast of King Evergeta shall be celebrated on a fixed day, and that, instead of the 365 days, which the year of 365¼ days, shall be introduced.

That the young daughter of Ptolmy and Berenice, departed a few days before, shall be apotheosized, that her gold image shall be placed in the same tuarles, and on occasions of festivals, be celebrated by hymns sung in three voices, and that these composition shall be preserved in the libraries of temples.

The translation, together with an interesting treatise upon the discovery and history of the stone, its importance as an aid in the translation of Egyptian literature, illustrated with engravings, and giving the forms, names and significations of the various characters found upon the stone, will soon be published by the institution.

Chairmen of Committees.

As adjourned meeting of the caucus of the Republican Senators was held this evening, at which the vacancies in the chairmanship of committees caused by the expiration of the terms of various Senators were filled as follows: Morrill, of Maine, was made Chairmn of the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Cole; Buckingham, Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Harlan; Boreman, Committee on Territories, in place of Nye; Sprague, Public Lands Committee; Lewis, Commerce; Ferry, Manufactures; Flanagan, Committee on Education and Labor; Brownlow, Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Howe leaves the Chairmanship of the Claims Committee and becomes Chairman of the Committee on Library. Scott succeeds Howe as Chairman of the Claims Committee. The Committees on Investigations, Retrenchment, Political Disabilities and Alleged Outrages in Southern States have all been continued. No changes are made in the Chairmanship of the other Committees.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Fresh complications have arisen about the Treasury Department. The Massachusetts politicians unwillingly give up the contest. Secretary Boutwell's friends announce that he will be elected Senator, but retain the secretaryship until the 4th of next December. He will remain and command Richardson will be appointed Secretary. It must here be borne in mind that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson is understood to be the most unpopular man in Washington, Judgeship, a life office of more importance than any Federal place. Under President Grant's order prohibiting the holding of Federal and State offices simultaneously, it is urged that Boutwell cannot be appointed Senator and hold the offices of secretary of the Treasury, United States Senator, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge of the Massachusetts State Courts. These four offices are thought to be held by two gentlemen during the coming recess of Congress, while hundreds of worthy Republicans are asking for one office apiece.

An Ingenius Alphabet.

A. M. Whipple, of Mystic, Conn., has invented a singular countenance to the shape of an alphabet for the benefit of the deaf and dumb. It consists of characters which attend for one or three, and even four, of the ordinary English characters. These characters are supposed to represent the position assumed by the different organs of speech in the enunciation of words. By this contrivance it is thought that the deaf and dumb, by noticing the motion of the lips, can arrive at what particular word or words that may be uttered in ordinary conversation, and the characters which are supposed to represent these methods by which articulate sound is produced, by practicing themselves often may in time not only require a complete idea of the theory of speech, but what is far better, the facility of uttering it. Those who may feel interes on this subject can find a copy of this singular invention at the Bureau of Education, where it has been placed by its inventor.

Potatoes.

The Microscopist of the Agricultural Department is still at work upon the fungoid diseases of potatoes. His attention is now directed to the selection of healthy seed, since it has been found that all the varieties heretofore grown in the Northern and Western States are more or less affected by fungus.

With this end in view he places sections of his specimen in a fungoid solution, when, in the course of a few days, they are usually reduced to a pulp, showing that the action of the fungus has been rapid and fatal.

Potatoes sent from Santa Fe, New Mexico, have been subjected to this art for two months, and yesterday the cellulous cells were as sound as when the potatoes were first cut, thus proving that the potatoes grown in that country are sound and fit for seed.

The New War Vessels.

The construction division of the Navy Department has nearly completed the plans and specifications upon which the eight new war ships, authorized by act of Congress passed at the last session, are to be built, and advertisements for proposals to build the same will soon appear.

It is probable that the vessels to be built by the Government will be built at the navy yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston and Portsmouth, and that the contracts for those to be constructed in private yards will be given to parties in Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware.

Important Patent Extension.

The Commissioner of Patents has under consideration the question of extending the patent of Putnam's vibe holder of corks to beer, champagne and soda-water bottles. Immense pressure has been brought before the Commissioner to prevent this extension, the opposition to it claiming that it has not now, and that the English patents embrace the same principle. The samples of the English patents furnished the Commissioner do not hold good, and fail to establish the original improvement claimed by Putnam's invention and therefore the Commissioner will extend the patent.

The Pay of Government Clerks.

Officials in the various Government Departments and the clerks under them are very much excised over the slight given them by Congress, in increasing their own pay, and leaving the clerks in a state of uncertainty. It is the subject of many and indignant remarks. The clerks have not lost all hope, however, and will renew their efforts for increased compensation next fifted. In the confidence of the family circle, before you here in a public speech, and in the committee room at Washington, I have stated what is the fact, that I never received a dollar of dividends on the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad from Mr. Ames or any one else. On all occasions I have stated that while I would be willing to buy it at par and to hold it as I understood it in 1868, in all prospect of liberal dividends could induce me to buy into a law suit. For over four years, by Mr. Ames' own testimony, although we have both been at the Capital, there has never been a word exchanged between us as to dividends on this stock. Could there be stronger confirmation of its abandonment? I stand before you to-day, conscious of no wrong-doing in this matter, before my God or man. As it was represented to me by Mr. Ames, I agreed to buy twenty shares afterwards, and within a few months, on my own convictions, I abandoned it, preferring to lose what I had invested in it rather than be connected with it. Mind and heart and conscience all acquit me of the unjust imputations to which I have been subjected. My record has been studied with diligence for falsification, and this extraordinary manifestation of unspoken confidence and unchangeable regard by the old friends who have known me from boyhood answers a thousand malicious attacks, and fills my breast with a gratitude I cannot express in words.

The opening of Scott Smith's letter, omitted above, states that his conversation with Ames was at the Arlington, the next evening after Colfax had testified.

At the close of the speech Col. Humphreys presented him with a letter, with 1,500 signatures of his fellow citizens attached, expressing the confidence of the signers in him, after which the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in welcoming Schuyler Colfax home to-day, after his twenty years of arduous public service, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman, temperate, judicious and faithful to principles, we do so with undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen.

Diseased Cattle.

The Department of State is in receipt of a decree, through Geo. P. Marsh, Esq., United States Minister to Italy, prohibiting the introduction into that country of cattle and sheep from Syria, where the bovine *typhus* is now prevailing; also the products of such animals, as skins, wools, &c.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

A Temperance Lecturer at the Corners.

HOW MR. BASCOM ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIS INFLUENCE.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDNIT X ROADS,
(Which is in the State uv Kentucky), Feb. 20, 1873.

The Corners is waggin on ez yoosual. Deakin Pogram, bless his old soul, is the same kind, gen1 l, old ma that he allus wuz. But time hez lowed deo furrers in his cheeks, and the tetch uv his frosty fingers hez whitened his hair, and chilled the warm currents uv his blood. But the Deekin is resined. A more pullosofical nacher I never knowed. He sez that age hez its advantages, ez well ez its disadvantages. Troo, his blood is colder than in youth, but ez a companssahen he hez to drink more likker. The pleasure uv takin the warmin floolds more than compensates for the disadvantages uv age.

"But," sed I, "sposin your finances and Bascom's crooelty won't permit yoo your regler supplies."

"There is the silent toomb for me," sed he, "there is death."

"After which," replied Joe Bigler, "yoo will doubtless be kept warm enough without likker."

That Joe Bigler allus puts in unpleasant remarks at the wrong time.

The Corners hev bin threatened with serious disasters for some weeks back. Pollock and Joe Bigler, fur the express purpose uv interrypin the peace on Sunday, hev started a temperance society and Sunday school, and that sort uv thing at the Corners, which we steadfastly opposed. They wanted a series uv temperance missionary meetins got out to the Deakin privately, and when they advertised him, we sent a note to 'em that we never could permit an innovashen that wuz intended to sweep away all the anshent landmarks, and revolutionize the Corners, and that while we believed in free speech, we felt inalienable right inv Amerikin citizens, ef that man attempted to speak at the Corners, we'd hang him on the first tree—sure.

That afternoon Joe Bigler came to me and took me to one side.

"Parson," sed he, "we are again to hev at least one temperance lecture at the Corners."

"It will be our painful dooty to hang the lecturer," sed I, "fur Bascom desires it. It a interferin with his trade and our rites."

"Parson," sed Joe, "with a wink and a leer, didn't you often stick fur want uv a drink?"

"I am," sed I.

"Isn't it difficult to get all you want?" said he.

"It is," sed I.

"What wood you give for a strate week ov all you could hev it—free likker in short?"

"I should be willin to do the next day." I replied, "ef I could be sure uv peace and dispatch. But why torment me with sich visions uv Elysian bliss, which are simply unattainable?"

"Parson, spose Deekin Pogram wuz to say to Bascom, that bisness meetins could be stopped, and that the only way to neutralize the effect, wuz to keep the Corners from attendin by makin its bar free door in their continyoo-ance. Spose, ef he didn't bite at the beginin, he would at the end, ez the meetins got to be dull and not go near his place. I don't want yoo to do this, for ez yoo never pay nothin, yoor absence wood please him,—but McPelter, Bascom's bar-keeper and pet whelp, who hez land yet to mortgage. That'll fetch him—that'll fetch him."

I need a life. Visions of unlimited drinks rose before me, and I sed to him:

"Joseph, it shal be done. Announce yoor lecturer in safety. I hate his sentimance, Joseph, but free speech is the heritage and boast uv every freeman, and it shel not be violated at the Corners, ef I advertise him to peace."

I imejitly went to the Deekin, McPelter and Gavitt, and opened to them the idea, and they fell into it to wuust. It wuz refreshin to see how look an expectoor got into their eyes, and their wry faces. I was deppytized to make the sujestion to Bascom, wich I imjitly did.

I laid before G. W. the impossibility of checkin the movement now bein inaggerated by Big and Joe Pollock, and the danger that wuz concealed in it. I old him that only by keepin the people uv the corners away from the accursed fanatics, could their work be made fruitless, and that only be thirstin people kept sober enuff to fill up a notice. "Unless I free here," could they be kept away.

Bascom larfed out and refoosed. Whereupon I sed very well, and left.

Imejitly I got busy together.

"Bascom her refoosed," I remarkt, "ez I spozed he wood. Now f

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Robeson and the Foreign Mission.

Protracted Cabinet Meeting.

Nominations by the President.

WINE MAKING IN MEXICO.

Appointments Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

A Bogus Report.

A column and a half of matter published in yesterday's New York *Herald*, purporting to be an interview between President Grant and a *Herald* correspondent, is all bogus. The President says he shook hands with the *Herald* correspondent, but had no conversation with him whatever.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet was in session two hours longer than usual to-day, but the members say no changes in its organization were announced. Secretary Boutwell says he may not appear at the next Cabinet meeting, as he probably will take his seat in the Senate by the middle of next week, his credentials having arrived.

Robeson and the Foreign Mission.

Secretary Robeson, on being interrogated as to the rumor of his appointment to a foreign mission, replied that the only foreign country he should visit would be New Jersey.

Election Bribery Cases.

It looks to-day as though the Caldwell case would occupy the Senate until next Wednesday. The Clayton case will be debated two days at least.

Official Decapitations.

The civil service rules cannot save the friends of outgoing Senators. Joseph P. Root, Minister to Chili, whose head tumbled into the basket to-day, is a friend of Ex-Senator Pomeroy. Cornelius A. Logan, the newly appointed minister, is a friend of Senators Caldwell and Ingalls.

Wine Making in Mexico.

The Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State, the following communication from Wm. M. Pierson, Esq., United States Vice Consul at El Paso del Norte, describing the process of making wine in that consular district. Speaking of the time in which the vine-yards mature, he says that at the expiration of three years there is a small yield of grapes, the fourth year a half crop is produced, the fifth year three fourths, and the sixth produces a full crop. The common wine yield is about 250 gallons, when the vine yard is healthy, to the acre. Speaking of the manufacture of wine, he says it is accomplished in the most primitive and simple manner. It is the pure juice of the grape without any doctoring or scientific manifulation. The manufacturer provides himself with a sufficient quantity of raw hide racks, formed of a large square piece of a large green hide to a square frame made of round poles, the hide hanging down in sack form. The hide is then dried in the sun, when it acquires an iron-like solidity. The tramping pan perforated with holes, is then filled with the grapes, and a stalwart Mexican, with brawny feet, performs the pressing in the shape of vigorous tramps of his feet. The must when fresh is poured into barrels, and remains ten days for hot fermentation, and is then drawn off. It then remains sixty days, when it is drawn off in a cool state, and thirty days from this time it is ready for use.

Imports and Consumption of Coffee.

During the past year there were imported (into all except the Pacific States) 277,636,258 pounds of coffee; exported, 5,856,700; retained in the country, 271,779,558 pounds. In 1871 there were imported, 322,700,479 pounds; exported, 6,768,695 pounds; retained, 316,931,784 pounds, showing a decrease in 1871 of over 45,000,000 pounds.

Steamboat Rules and Instructions.

From the report of the late annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, the new features have been collected and written up in circular form. They have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be printed for circulation in a few days.

DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, March, 14, 1873.

Visitors to the Naval Academy.

Among the visitors appointed by the President to the Naval Academy are Professor David A. Wallace, of Monmouth College, Illinois, and Professor C. G. Rogers, of Tennessee.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day. George W. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; David Noggle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; J. P. Kiddar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; W. W. Brookings, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; H. S. Johnson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; John W. Kingman, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Thomas A. Spence, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department. Postmaster—Henry King, Topeka, Kansas. George H. Charpe, Surveyor of Customs of New York. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Lewis Weitzel, First Ohio District; John W. Ross, Fifth Indiana, and Col. E. Nott, Fifth Iowa.

Weather Probabilities.

For Saturday in the southwest, southerly winds with threatening and rainy weather; for the eastern gulf and south Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, partly cloudy and possibly threatening weather; for the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southwesterly winds and clear weather along the coast; for the Ohio valley and lower lakes, fresh to brisk southwest winds and generally cloudy weather, with occasional rain. The storm centre in the northwest will move over Iowa and Lake Michigan, with northeast winds on Lake Superior and northwest winds in Minnesota and Nebraska. Cautionary signals are to be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1st.

Appointments Confirmed.

Among the confirmations, by the Senate today were the following: Cornelius A. Logan, of Kentucky, Minister to Chili; John A. Foster, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico; J. F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Wm. H. Terrell, of Indiana, Pension Agent at Indianapolis; and John A. Burbank, of Dakota, Governor of Dakota.

National Bank Dividend.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Eighth National Bank of the city of New York, making in all dividends of sixty per cent.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Terrible Tragedy—Suicide of a Bank Cashier—The Papers of the Bank, Notes and Bonds Destroyed—Irregularities Supposed to be the Cause.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 14.—The community here was thrown into a state of the profoundest excitement this morning by the suicide of Thos. F. Anderson, Cashier of Lamberton's Bank, and one of the oldest cashiers in the oil regions. He opened the bank, as usual, at nine o'clock, and transacted business with several customers. He was afterwards noticed running in and out of the bank in a hurried and excited manner, and then hurrying up Thirteenth street towards his residence. Smoke was then seen issuing from the bank, and the persons who had noticed his maneuvers entered the bank, supposing it to be on fire, where they discovered the grate heaped up with bank notes, bonds and bank papers, rapidly being consumed by the fire. The fire was extinguished as quickly as possible, and the notes, bonds, &c., drawn out. Some were in a charred condition, while others were burned to ashes.

Upon reaching his residence, some three squares distant, he entered by the back way, and handing his wife a letter, said that he was about to commit an awful act, at the same time exposing a pistol, which he held in his hand. She endeavored to take it from him, but he tore himself from her, stepped a few steps down into the yard, raised his hand, and fired, the ball entering the right temple. His wife fell fainting. He was conscious at intervals of short duration for an hour or more, but expired a few minutes before the act, and at 12:30 expired.

Several letters were left by him, but their contents as yet have not been made public. A note left on the counter said that he had destroyed all the special deposits and bills receivable. Thirty-eight thousand dollars were Mr. Lamberton's individual Government bonds. The amount absolutely destroyed cannot be as yet ascertained. The United States Treasurer has been telegraphed to send some one at once to examine the charred bonds and notes. What led to this cannot be positively ascertained. It is generally supposed, however, that the irregularities in conducting the business were the cause, as it is known he was carrying large overdrafts for the accomodation of personal friends, unauthorized by the bank. The bank was soon to change hands, and he was required to have the accounts and books in complete order at a certain date, which would expose these irregularities. The bank loses heavily, but the losses will not affect its standing. Every confidence is felt in its security.

At present it is not possible to say exactly what the loss will be by the burning of the bonds. It is generally estimated at $75,000; but of this, perhaps, a large amount will be redeemed through the efforts of experts from Washington, who have been telegraphed for, to seek out what they can from the charred paper. It is thought that a very large portion of it can be recognized and the loss thus made lighter.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

SENATE.

The Kansas Senatorial Election.

The Vice President returned and resumed the Chair. He presented a memorial, asking that the papers in the case of the Kansas Senatorial election be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Our Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Commerce to sit during the recess, investigating the subject of subsidies to steamship laws, what lines should be subsidized, also into the propriety of granting bounties to ship builders. The committee have leave to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with power to send for persons and papers, and empicy a stenographer; that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. CASSERLY hoped the resolution would lie over, and suggested that it be modified so as to include the Pacific coast, where there is the finest pine timber in the world.

The resolution lies over.

The Case of Senator Patterson.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution, which lies over, reciting the resolution reported at the late session for the expulsion of J. W. Patterson, and the inability of the Senate to consider the same for the want of time, also saying it is questionable whether said resolution could be now considered, inasmuch as Patterson is no longer a member, and therefore declaring that a failure of the Senate to act upon said resolution is not to be interpreted as an approval or disapproval of the same, that Patterson have leave to make a written statement for publication in the Congressional Record.

The Question of Receiving Petitions.

Mr. HOWE again sought to have petitions received.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed petitions seeking legislation, but had no objections to receiving and filing them as in 1861.

Mr. ANTHONY thought they might take the most liberal construction and receive petitions, though not act upon them.

Mr. HOWE cited precedents to show that petitions had heretofore been received and referred.

After further debate the Senate decided not to receive the petitions which Mr. Howe desired to present.

The Caldwell Case.

The Caldwell case was resumed.

Mr. SCOTT, after briefly reviewing the report of the Committee, said he could not bring his mind to the conclusion that its finding is a cause for setting aside the election of Caldwell. If the people themselves do not exercise their power from the primary meeting to the election, they are sufferers, but have the remedy in their own hands. He was painfully brought to the conclusion that Caldwell's business capacity should have kept him out of the hands of men whom he should have avoided like lepers. Like the man who went to Jericho, he fell among thieves. He should be could say that Caldwell turned his back upon them. While not seeking to influence the judgment of his fellow jurors, he should not yield to the clamor which demanded the sacrifice of a victim any more than he would shield a friend from a wrong committed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) argued that the Senate was the guardian of the rights of the State. The question was whether the Senate would suffer this record to stand as a precedent to be followed for all time to come, or shall it be stamped as a corrupt bargain? The money paid was a round sum, but the people are higher than rather than in detail. The Senate was bound by every sentiment of truth and justice to see that the seats shall not be made merchandise by the most enterprising traders of any State. A seat purchased with money brings disgrace on any State. The extreme medicine of the constitution must be administered and Kansas have an opportunity to put herself right before the world without a spot or blemish, and without the justification of a fifteen to fifty majority thrown either House as to change its original purpose.

The portion of the section requiring a preamble was finally stricken out, and the section prevailed by the close vote of 40 to 37.

Mr. SCHURZ argued that the constitutional clause "each House shall have power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members" not only goes to the forms, but the essence of the election. He was a firm defender of constitutional State rights and local Government, but affirmed that the constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. In this contest, the Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of the State, as a member of the House of Representatives is out of the control of his constituency. A State could never recall or reconsider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply a remedy, could expel a Senator, and thus enable a State to make a new election. Caldwell was, in his efforts to be elected Senator, surrounded by men of low degree, notorious for low tricks and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market, where votes were bought and sold, and, as he read in the testimony, Caldwell was elected Senator by such influences. Caldwell never would have been elected but for a corrupt use of money.

Mr. Schurz, in this connection, spoke of corrupt lobby influences around the Capital to influence the judgment and conscience of those who give the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of the many to put it into the hands of the few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply as interest and rapacity increased. He stated he should vote for the resolution declaring Caldwell was not duly and legally elected. If this resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi for Caldwell's expulsion.

The Senate took no further action in the Caldwell case.

The Senate next went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1873.

Telegraph Combination.

Rumors are current of the purchase of the Franklin Telegraph Company by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. It is also stated that a combination is organizing with a view to connecting with the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company for the purpose of lowering cable rates.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 82,902 last year, 51,406; total receipts, 2,870,259; last year, 2,368,023. Exports, 73,461; last year, 64,476; total exports, 1,674,497; last year, 1,413,797. Stock at all ports, 552,326; last year 486,903; at interior towns, 192,384; last year, 83,437; at Liverpool, 632,000; last year, 654,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 253,009; last year, 208,000.

Labor Strikes Imminent.

A great deal of uneasiness prevails in nearly all circles of trade, in view of the probable recurrence of strikes. Many dealers, especially in the various branches of the furniture trade, believe that a strike is imminent, and the general impression is that it will occurs. It will be for eight hours' work and an advance of twenty-five per cent. for piece work.

N. P. R. R. Officials Elected.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to-day elected the following officers: Geo. W. Cass, President; C. B. Wright, Vice President; R. D. Rice, Resident Vice President on the Pacific coast; A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer, and Samuel Wilkinson, Secretary.

Why Foster Should be Executed.

The private Secretary of Governor Dix announced to the Sheriff to-day that the Governor had written a letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, saying public safety and justice demanded the execution of Foster. Deputy Sheriffs are now guarding him in the tombs.

Constitutionality of an Act Affirmed.

In the case to recover the amount of the first award for widening Broadway, Judge Shipman, in the United States Court, has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of 1871 and the second award.

George Francis Train's Mental Condition Examined.

A medical commission has made an examination of George Francis Train to determine his mental condition, but has not yet made a report. Train insists he is sane.

The Tombs Inspected.

The Health Board has caused an inspection to be made of the tombs. The result is not known, but it is understood the building is declared unfit for habitation.

Sentenced.

Charles Cordes, who was accused of the murder of John Dunn, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

10-40 Bonds Lost.

A banker announces the loss of two five thousand 10-40 bonds, numbers 7696 and 7697. Negotiation of the bonds has been stopped.

Funeral of Prof. John Torrey.

The funeral of the late Professor John Torrey took place at the West Presbyterian church yesterday, and was very largely attended.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—The return of the vote from the last town in the second Congressional district increases Pike's majority to 18. The returns that come in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and the choice by the people is considered doubtful.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamships Ville de Paris, from Brest, and the Italy, from Liverpool, have arrived.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The British Ship Jno. Parker, hence on Friday for Liverpool, with 3,513 bales of cotton, 6,000 staves, and 2,000 sacks of oil cake, took fire this morning. She was scuttled and sunk on the flats at the Southwest Pass.

—A dispatch from Philadelphia says that an unauthenticated rumor rose out of the President's visit to that city on Thursday, connecting Drexel's name with the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The Constitutional Convention.

Article on Legislation Considered—The "Oath" Section Voted Down—Separate Vote on the Proposed Amendments—Concerning the Militia—Successor to Col. Hopkins.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

Col. Hopkins' Successor.

Mr. Black, of York, from the delegates at large, to whom was referred the filling of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. William Hopkins, delegate from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, made a report appointing Mr. Lewis Z. Mitchell to the place.

Separate Vote on Amendments.

On motion of Mr. D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster, the convention took up the resolution offered by that gentleman for a new rule allowing one-third of the members of the body to require the submission to a separate vote of the people of any proposed article or amendment of the constitution. The resolution was adopted.

Concerning Militia.

Mr. Daniel S. Porter, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Militia, reported the following section for insertion in the new constitution as a part of the article on militia:

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law, and the Legislature shall provide for maintaining the militia by direct appropriation from the State Treasury. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Article on Legislation.

The convention, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, in the chair, resumed consideration of the article on legislation. The section under consideration was the first, specifying the form of oath for members of the Legislature. To this an amendment was pending, on motion of Mr. MacVeagh, to substitute the form of oath recommended by the Committee on the Legislature.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. Palmer, Mann, J. W. F. White, Saml. A. Purviance, Boyd, Darlington, Kaine and Lilly participated, the pending amendment, and the section itself, were then voted down, the former by the close vote of 40 to 45—thus dispensing with an oath for members of the Legislature.

The second section was then read. It provides that each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members, but that contested elections for members of either house shall be determined by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the returned member lives, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, when the section was adopted.

The following sections passed without modification:

SEC. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them daily, except such parts as may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC 4. Either house shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly behaviour in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to preserve order in the house or in committees; protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with a concurrence of two thirds, expel a member for misconduct a second time for the same cause, but a member who has been expelled for corruption shall not be eligible thereafter to either house. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behaviour shall not bar an indictment for the same act.

The next section was discussed upon the propriety of requiring a preamble to every bill. It is as follows:

SEC. 5. No law shall be passed except by bill, which shall be preceded by a preamble briefly reciting the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be so altered or amended in its progress through either House as to change its original purpose.

The portion of the section requiring a preamble was finally stricken out, and the section prevailed by the close vote of 40 to 37.

Mr. SCHURZ argued that the constitutional clause "each House shall have power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members" not only goes to the forms, but the essence of the election. He was a firm defender of constitutional State rights and local Government, but affirmed that the constitution did not give a sovereign State control over its Senators. In this contest, the Senator is entirely and completely out of the control of the State, as a member of the House of Representatives is out of the control of his constituency. A State could never recall or reconsider the election of a Senator. The Senate, however, could apply a remedy, could expel a Senator, and thus enable a State to make a new election. Caldwell was, in his efforts to be elected Senator, surrounded by men of low degree, notorious for low tricks and plans of corruption. The Legislature was transformed into a market, where votes were bought and sold, and, as he read in the testimony, Caldwell was elected Senator by such influences. Caldwell never would have been elected but for a corrupt use of money.

Mr. Schurz, in this connection, spoke of corrupt lobby influences around the Capital to influence the judgment and conscience of those who give the country its laws, and to take money out of the pockets of the many to put it into the hands of the few. When it should become known that seats could be purchased here, sales and purchases would multiply as interest and rapacity increased. He stated he should vote for the resolution declaring Caldwell was not duly and legally elected. If this resolution should fail, then he should vote for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi for Caldwell's expulsion.

The Senate took no further action in the Caldwell case.

The Senate next went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

SEC. 6. Bills may originate in either House, but may be altered, amended or rejected in the other. No bill shall be considered unless reported from a committee and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 7. No bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, except appropriation bills.

SEC. 8. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house; all amendments thereto shall be printed before the final vote is taken, and no bill shall become a law, unless, in its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded on the journal thereof as voting in its favor.

The Committee here rose, and the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1873.

Supreme Court Judges.

By Mr. Lilly, that the Supreme Court shall consist of—judges, learned in the law, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. They shall continue in office during good behavior, provided, the said judges shall be retired at the age of seventy-five years, or for mental or physical disability, upon full pay.

That the State shall be divided into districts, as shall from time to time be necessary, and that a sufficient number of judges, learned in the law, shall be appointed from time to time, as they may be required to perform the requisite duties. When such appointments are required the Supreme Court shall name to the Governor at least five names of gentlemen learned in the law for each appointment to be made, from which number the Governor shall appoint.

That all judges learned in the law shall hold office during life or good behavior. *Provided*, That all judges shall be retired at the age of seventy-five years, or for disability, upon full pay. No judge of any court of this Commonwealth shall be eligible to any office either appointed or elective, except in the judiciary, while in commission, nor until after at least two years have elapsed after retiring from the office of judge.

Enactment of Proper Laws.

By Mr. Broomall: That the Legislature shall enact proper laws for the arrest of all vagrants, and the employment of the adults, the compulsory education of the young, and the care and protection of the aged and infirm among them.

Report on Legislation.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Legislation.

SEC. 9. That no amendments to bills by one House returned to the other for concurrence shall be concurred in, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House to which the amendments are so returned, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals thereof, and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, and the name of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals. The section was agreed to without amendment.

SEC. 10. That no law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred shall be re-enacted and published at length," was adopted.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs and school districts.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys.

Relating to incorporating ferries or bridges.

Vacating roads, town-plats, streets or alleys.

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds.

Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children.

Locating or changing county seals.

Erecting new counties or changing county lines.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing the places of elections, or fixing the places of voting.

Granting divorces.

Erecting new townships, boroughs, changing lines or limits thereof.

Creating offices, prescribing the powers and duties thereof, in counties, cities, &c.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding of inquiry, before Courts, Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Commissioners, Arbitrators, Auditors, Masters in Chancery or other tribunals.

Regulating or extending the powers and duties of Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates or Constables.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability.

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Exempting property from taxation.

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof.

Granting to any corporation, or association, or individual, any exclusive privilege or immunity.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right to lay down a railroad track.

Nor shall any bill be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the manner, form or authority to grant such powers and privileges, shall have been provided by the general law, and in no case where a general law can be made applicable, nor in any other case where the courts have jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the power or give the relief asked for.

In this section there were twenty-eight paragraphs, and each paragraph adopted or rejected was voted on separately. On several there arose some debate, but the majority of amendments proposed failed.

The paragraph, "affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability," was amended to read at the end, "except after due notice to all the parties in interest to be recited in the special enactment."

The last paragraph elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. Baer introduced an amendment relative to divorces and proceeded to read a speech, but before concluding the hour of adjournment arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Congressional Apportionment and Its Additions.

THE SCREEN BILL IN THE SENATE.

Another Tax Proposed for Street Railway Companies.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1873.

The Apportionment Bill.

The special order in the House this morning was the bill reported by Mr. McCormick some days ago, dividing the State into Twenty-seven Congressional districts. As it differs in some respects from the statement sent a few days ago as the probable result of the committee's deliberations, the bill as reported, and as it passed the House to-day is annexed:

First District—The First, Second, Seventh, and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Third District—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth wards.

Fourth District—The Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth wards.

Fifth District—The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Sixth District—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh District—Lancaster.

Eighth District—Berks.

Ninth District—Montgomery and that portion of Bucks not included in the Tenth district.

Tenth District—Northampton and Lehigh, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Hayeock, Nockamixon, and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Eleventh District—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and Wayne, and the townships of Buck, Bear Creek, Blakely, Carbondale, Covington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, the boroughs of Blakely, Dunmore, Goldsborough, Gibsonburg, the city of Carbondale, and the Twelfth ward of Scranton.

Twelfth District—That part of Luzerne county not included in the Eleventh district.

Thirteenth District—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth District—Dauphin, Northumberland, Perry, and Juniata.

Fifteenth District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia, and Wyoming.

Sixteenth District—Tioga, Porter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming, and Montour.

Seventeenth District—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

Eighteenth District—Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Columbia.

Nineteenth District—York, Cumberland and Adams.

Twentieth District—Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Forrest.

Twenty-first District—Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-first District—City of Pittsburgh and townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stone, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty-third District—All of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second District.

Twenty-fourth District—Washington, Beaver, and Butler.

Twent-fifth District—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth District—Lawrence, Mercer, and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh District—Erie, Warren, and Venango.

The third Philadelphia, the eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first districts are conceded to the Democrats, while the remainder, with the exception of two or three classed as doubtful, are regarded as reliably Republican. Some of the districts vary a good deal in population, ranging from 106,701 in the Berks district to 150,361 in the York, Adams and Cumberland; but they generally range between 128,000 and 135,000, the ratio being 133,758. The shape of a few of the districts as they appear on the map describe some remarkable angles and contortions. The twentieth district is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, a sort of Democratic republic set up between the middle of the two extremities running somewhat to both ends. Here William A. Wallace can reign supreme, with no one to molest or make him afraid. The minority in the Legislature did not appear to be sufficiently impressed with the accommodating spirit of the Republicans in consolidating the Democratic strength in particular districts, and raised vehement objections to the bill. Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, proposed a substitute charging all the districts after the sixth, so as to give the Democrats a chance of carrying twelve to twenty-seven districts. This was voted down by a party vote, one of the few strictly political divisions of the session. Other amendments shared the same fate, and the bill was finally passed by ayes 50, nays 28.

It now goes to the Senate, and eventually to a Committee of Conference by, whom, it is probable, the apportionment will be in reality made. No one thinks the House bill will go through without material amendment. The Allegheny county districts, however, will propably remain as they are; the county is fairly entitled to two members, and the Republican majority in the House bill is approved by the members of our delegation as the best that could be made.

The Coal Bill in the Senate.

The miners' coal bill came up again to-day in the Senate, and Mr. Playford, of Fayette, concluded his speech in opposition. He wanted to except his county from the operation of the bill, but the House refused its assent. Senator Humphreys also made another earnest argument in support of the bill. It passed finally with the addition of Butler and Lawrence counties, and with the objectionable penal section stricken out. Senator Rutan made a motion to reinstate it, but it only received two or three votes. The sentiment of the Senate was clearly against it.

The Centennial Through the House.

The centennial appropriation of $500,000, payable in installments of $100,000 in 1873, $150,000 in 1874, and $250,000 in 1875, passed the House last night by 53 ayes to 36 nays. The bill is as carefully guarded, judge, as it was possible to make the measure, and it was only by submitting to such resolutions the Philadelphians secured the appropriation. An amendment in the following form offered by Mr. Orvis was adopted.

That in order to provide a revenue to meet the appropriation hereinbefore made, it is further enacted that on and after the 1st day of April, 1873, and until the close of the year 1876, *all city passenger railway companies* now or hereafter incorporated by the laws of this Commonwealth shall make quarterly returns to the Auditor General of the gross earnings for each previous three months, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President and Treasurer of said company, and upon making such report pay into the State Treasury, in addition to the taxes now imposed by law on said companies for State and municipal purposes, four per cent, on all such gross earnings in excess of three thousand dollars for the preceding quarter. Provided, however, that if the Legislature shall at any time by statute reduce the price of single fares on such railways below six cents, then the tax on gross earnings of such companies shall cease and determine, but that no such railway shall be relieved from such tax by any voluntary reduction of fare.

It seems to me to be very unjust to require all the street railway companies in the State to pay a tax of four per cent. on their gross earnings in excess of $3,000 a quarter, to create a fund out of which the State's general appropriation is to be paid. I can see the justice of requiring the street railroads in Philadelphia, who will be so largely aided by the crowds at the Centennial Exposition, to pay this tax, but on what principle of equity or right can the same tax be enforced on street railroads in other parts of the State? This is an outrageous proposition, and should be amended by the Senate so as to confine the tax to the Philadelphia street railroads. They will have the benefit of the crowds in Philadelphia in 1876, and should pay the tax levied for the express purpose of attracting such crowds to that city. It is singular this amendment escaped the attention of our members. It is so palpably unjust.

ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1873.

SENATE.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: In favor of the passage of the miners' screen bill; also a remonstrance from Sharpsburg against the Allegheny sewerage law.

By Messrs. PLAYFORD and RUTAN: Against the repeal of the general railroad law.

A petition in favor of the Centennial was presented from every county in the State.

Reports of Committees.

To incorporate the Bellevue Cemetery. Negatived, the courts having power to act.

To inspect oil for illuminating purposes.

Also, an act to repeal the taxes on corporations and personal property.

Legalizing the election of Commissioners to pave Carson, Main and Chestnut streets.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS (in place): An act to allow the Stevenson Paint and Varnish Company to make iron and steel hardware, and for other purposes.

The Screen Bill.

The Screen bill came up for consideration, Mr. PLAYFORD having the floor. He spoke against the passage of the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREYS replied to Mr. Playford and spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. PLAYFORD tried to have the bill amended as far as it applied to mines supplying coke, but failed. The friends of the bill tried to restore the penal clause.

Mr. PLAYFORD opposed, and the bill was passed finally without the penal clause.

Repeal of Taxes.

The bill to repeal taxes on corporations and personal taxes was considered and passed.

HOUSE.

Congressional Apportionment.

The House passed the Congressional apportionment and then adjourned until next Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Disraeli told the Queen yesterday that he was not prepared to form a Cabinet. The *Gazette* is confident that, under the circumstances, Gladstone will be recalled to the head of the Government.

The *Globe* declares the latter assumption unwarranted. Lords Derby and Cairns cannot reach London until to-morrow, and meanwhile nothing can be determined, and all talk on the subject of the future ministry must be pure speculation.

LONDON, March 14—11 P. M.—Disraeli is still reluctant to assume the task of organizing a new Government. It was positively asserted at the Carlton Club this afternoon that one thing is settled, namely, if the Conservatives take office, Disraeli will inform the Queen to-morrow that it is impossible for him to form a ministry. It will suggest that the responsibility be entrusted to the Earl of Derby, who has the support of the old Whigs. In the Reform Club the belief is that the chances for the return of the Conservatives to power are sinking, and that Gladstone in a few days will withdraw his resignation. All parties are opposed to the dissolution of Parliament.

At Cabinet Councils held on Wednesday and Thursday Gladstone repeatedly expressed his wish to retire to private life, and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him from the purpose.

SPAIN.

Cruelty of a Carlist Priest.

MADRID, March 14.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who leads a Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of blows.

Amnesty to Journalistic Offenders.

MADRID, March 14.—The Assembly has approved the bill granting amnesty to offenders against the laws regulating the newspaper press in Porto Rico.

Reaction Among Radicals.

It is reported that a reaction has set in among the Radicals in favor of an indivisible republic, opposed to the federal system.

Senor Figueras, in an official telegram to Ministers Margall and Telnan, expresses a fear that the people of Barcelona are determined to stand by their proclamation of a Federal republic.

Full Particulars of the Late Robbery of the Falls City Bank at Louisville

Have been conspicuously displayed in the window of Hall's Safe and Lock's Co.'s store, on Smithfield street. These notices are important and now there we have other particulars not yet published. This company have made it a point to *keep posted*, and no bank robbery takes place without the wreck being examined by some member of the company with that company, and the result of these examinations, together with the far-sightedness of Mr. Hall, led them to patent the *dove-tail process* of making the corners and doors, so that instead of the burglars' wedge forcing them apart, as was the case at Louisville and many other places, it more firmly binds them together, and instead of being a desirable object to attack, the Hall Burglar Proof Safe is a terror to the burglar, and he leaves it and the treasure inside for other localities not so well secured.

The most prejudiced cannot fail to see that this safe is justly deserving of the "national reputation" it has achieved, and the best evidence of its extreme popularity is the fact that those who take the time to fully investigate the question of *burglar proof security* will in almost every case purchase a Hall Patent Safe.

—A very destructive fire broke out at Parkersburg, W. Va., Thursday evening, destroying a block of stores on Market street, in the principal business part of the city.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a man of long experience. Satisfactory reference given. Address JNO. ERSKINE, Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. mh15:3

WANTED.—TO TRAVEL AS SALESMAN for a Wholesale House in Pittsburgh, or would take a position inside. Have had experience both. Good references given if desired. Address E. T. B., Prosperity, Washington co., Pa. mh15:5

WANTED—WANTED FIFTY AGENTS immediately to sell the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. Extra inducements are offered. For particulars, enquire S. MCKAIN & CO., No. 5 Sixth street.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, new or in good order, in Allegheny city, convenient to Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family; no children. Address "A," GAZETTE office, stating rent.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY—Steady men and helpers. Apply at once; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work in all descriptions in the city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, waiters, nurses, cooks, chambermaids, dining-room girls in hotels, restaurants, boarding and lodging houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from suspension Bridge Pittsburgh.

TO LET.

TO LET.—DWELLING HO

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has appointed Adam Weaver Flour Inspector, and J. L. Forsaith, Gauger, for this county.

THE election in New Hampshire, not resulting in a choice for Governor, the election goes to the Legislature, where the Republicans have a majority.

THE latest Cabinet rumor is that Secretary Robeson is to succeed Minister Bancroft at Berlin, and that Edward F. Beale is to take his place as Secretary of the Navy.

APROPOS of the petition of Mrs. Putnam in behalf of the commutation of Foster's punishment, is the rumor that she received $15,000 for the letter. Rather a bad report, should it be confirmed.

CONSIDERABLE conjecture seems to exist relative to Mr. Boutwell's successor as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morgan, of New York, and Assistant Secretary Richardson, are mentioned, with the probabilities in favor of the latter.

THE Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department will examine applicants for positions in that department on the 24th inst. About forty vacancies are to be filled. Those who have failed in previous examinations are not to be permitted another trial.

THE Massachusetts Legislature, having censured Senator Sumner for having brought forward the proposition to remove the names of battles from our battle-flags, is now industriously at work trying to have its resolution expunged from the Legislative record.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL maintains that he is authorized to reissue the $44,000,000 of retired currency, when, in his judgment, the interests of the country require it. He does not intimate that he will, within a brief period, issue any portion of it, but merely asserts his right to do it.

THE Local Option canvas begins to loom up quite strongly. It is quite evident that the opponents of the measure are determined to develop their full strength. They have organization, energy and means. If the friends of the movement desire to succeed in this, the initial election under the Local Option law, they must also show energy and enterprise.

THE Democrats in the United States Senate have asked for large minority representation in the several Committees, and the request has been complied with. They indicate their preferences and practically make their appointments for the several committees, all of which ought to be satisfactory to them.

SENATOR SUMNER asks the privilege, though an invalid, of presenting to the Senate the credentials of Mr. Boutwell. Of course, the privilege thus asked rightly belongs to Mr. Sumner, but his unsettled health had led to the impression that he would not specially desire the duty. He entertains a strong regard for Mr. Boutwell, and wishes to testify the cordiality of his friendship by performing this very agreeable duty.

THE President defers indefinitely his trip South, but intimates that at some future time he will make the round among several prominent southern cities. While he is undoubtedly compelled, by the pressure of public business, to defer this visit, it is very desirable that it should be made at the earliest opportunity. It would give him a clear insight into the condition of the South, and bring about an era of good feeling in every way desirable.

SEVERAL journals are publishing a black list comprising the names of such members of Congress as voted for the increase of their salaries. There is not so much importance in this as in remembering their names about the time the nominating conventions are being arranged for. Once in nomination, and party discipline will carry them through an election. What is more particularly needed is that such be prevented from obtaining nominations again.

THE first number of the *Quadrat*, a bimonthly, published by Bakewell & Co., this city, contains the following extract from Craig's "History of Pittsburgh:"

"In the year of 1786, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, both mechanics, [members?] of the Society of Friends, who had been raised near the paper mill, on the Brandywine, erected and put in operation the Redstone paper mill, near Brownsville. This was the first manufactory of the kind west of the mountains. The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was immediately published on paper from this mill, and was no longer subject to the uncertainty of supplies from east of the mountains."

WE HAVE occasionally referred, in these columns, to the newly elected King of the Sandwich Islands, "Prince Bill." Late intelligence from Honolulu represents the King as earnestly at work, and thoroughly reformed in his habits. He is reported to be intelligent, and gentlemanly in his manners, and quite popular with the native population. It is claimed that he often applied for active service, before he came to the throne, and it is intimated that his unfortunate habits were the result of enforced idleness. If honors and work have reformed him, they were well bestowed.

JUDGE KELLEY has turned his Credit Mobilier stock over to the United States Treasurer, stipulating that it shall not be classed along with moneys returned to the "conscience fund." The very fact that the Judge thinks it worth his while to call attention to this point proves that this is the very fund that should receive his extra contribution. After all, the revelation of Congressional irregularities has had advantages, as those who imagine that they have a future before them are wonderfully exercised that their derelictions should be brought to light. Well may they be, but enforced repentance will hardly avail them.

THE verdict in the Evans case is regarded as, on the whole, very favorable to him. If the State could put its hand on the money awarded it by the decision of the jury, it probably would gladly do so, and be at quits with the renowned Special Agent; but the property of Mr. Evans is of a personal nature, and not readily secured by creditors. Had he been declared a public officer, he might have been arrested and imprisoned. He was commissioned under an act of the Legislature, and sworn in as a public officer; yet the decision of Judge Pearson takes from him all these functions, and thus saves him from imprisonment. If he could be put in prison, he could be forced to pay, or reveal who his accomplices were; as it is, the State is likely to get little satisfaction from the affair.

THE committee of the Constitutional Commission of New York charged with the duty of investigating the city, county, and town debts in the State have reported that these local debts reach the enormous sum of $214,000,000, exclusive of the State debt proper. Of this sum, railroad aid debts reach $26,919,662; public building debts, $10,416,864; bonds issued for roads, boulevards, streets, avenues and bridges, $36,658,144; water-works and fire apparatus, $29,335,383; parks, local improvements, and ordinary municipal debts, $84,052,655. The total debt is equal to 10½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the State.

JAMES BROOKS has issued an address to his constituency, giving his version of the Credit Mobilier affair. He bitterly criticises the Poland Committee, and if what he says is true, that he was refused a hearing, he was, so far, badly used. His sensitiveness, while perfectly natural, is quite unnecessary, as the people have already condemned the Poland report, on substantially the same grounds as Brooks himself. It is not believed that there was so much difference between the different parties involved,—with perhaps two or three exceptions,—but the current belief is, that so far from Brooks being innocent, others as well as he were guilty.

WE notice that some of the Eastern papers are publishing elaborate comments on the character of our winters. Our judgment of the past winter is that it bears a very bad character. For long-continued, intense cold, with driving storms of snow, and generally disagreeable weather, its like has not been experienced for a long time in this latitude. Its memory will produce a chill, even when the warm days of summer have returned. We bid it farewell with gladness, and hope that even March and April will dispense with their chilly, blustering winds in pity for us poor creatures, who have endured the cold when the thermometer has marked its intensity at several degrees below zero.

A PROPOSITION has been started in Berlin that a clause be incorporated in the naturalization treaty between this country and Germany, whereby those who emigrated to this country, and were made citizens, shall be reconstituted citizens of Germany by a two year's residence in that country. We incline to favor this idea. While it would involve obnoxious duties, yet there is no good reason why a person should return to his native land, and enjoy its associations and privileges, and not assume the obligations of citizenship. While among us, this obligation is voluntarily assumed, yet there is a strong public sentiment in favor of citizenship where persons propose to make this country the place of their permanent residence.

HON. WILLIAM HOPKINS, whose decease we chronicled a few days ago, was Chairman of the Committee on Declaration of Rights in the Constitutional Convention. In this capacity he wrote the following preamble for the new Constitution, which was unanimously adopted: "We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the Sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government." This appropriate and beautiful recognition of God in our State Constitution will stand as a memorial to the name of its author. In some way, the fact of his having written these words should be preserved in the document which contains them.

WE HAVE hitherto expressed our confidence in Mr. Colfax's vindication of himself, and do not need to repeat. We also pointed out, what was the strong feature of his speech of vindication at South Bend, that the "S. C." check, for $1,200, on which all the accusation hinged, was never paid him, and probably never seen by him. He gives a letter from the clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who paid the check, confirming this view. There really has never been a particle of real evidence implicating Mr. Colfax other than what he himself has supplied—which was that he bought some Credit Mobilier stock, and paid for it, supposing it all right, and that as soon he discovered it to be otherwise, he let it go, losing about $500. And all this before any scandal had been started in reference to it.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to the question, "Whether a will admitted to probate since October 1, 1872, but dated prior to that time, is subject to stamp duty?" has very recently written a letter stating that the liability depends upon the date of the probate, and not on that of the will. He further says that if the probate was taken out prior to October 1, 1872, it should have been stamped, if the value of the effects exceeded one thousand dollars. Probates taken out prior to October 1, 1872, but not stamped, can be validated by the affixing of the proper stamp by a Collector of Internal Revenue, who may remit the penalty, provided that the instrument be presented within twelve months from its issue, and that satisfactory evidence be produced that there was no attempt to evade the law. Registers or other recording officers cannot legally attach the stamp in such cases as those mentioned above.

OUR readers will have noticed, in our report of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, that that body is aware of the movement known to be on foot, to thwart its action by defeating the new Constitution, when it comes before the people, and is preparing to take measures to secure an honest election. The danger is, that the honest vote of the State will be overslaughed by the fraudulent. To prevent this, a special election is proposed, which, in the large cities is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the usual election officers, and stringent arrangements made to secure an honest vote. Precautions are also taken against repeating. If the Convention gives us a Constitution that fairly meets the requirements of the times, we believe it will be adopted by the popular vote. Yet there should be no blinking the fact that it is likely to be desperately fought by the professional politicians. It is wise, therefore, to permit the people as fair an expression as it is possible to obtain in these corrupt times.

A WEST NEWTON correspondent is exceedingly wrothy over the debtor law of this State, and is unable to comprehend why the State should collect its debts, without reference to the $300 exemption, while a private creditor can only do so when his debtor is worth more than the amount exempted. This subject is rather old for new discussion. We do not suppose a law can be framed that will work in a perfectly equitable manner as between the two classes referred to. Hence, in order to give the least trouble and suffering, the exemption law was framed, the principle being precisely the same as that involved in the bankrupt law. It assumes that the creditor class can better afford to meet with occasional loss, than to have families sold out of house and home. The few housekeeping articles possessed by a really poor family represent more of actual effort and privation than the thousands of the rich. Hence the law. It may, as our correspondent suggests, occasionally work inconvenience to the creditor class, but this cannot be avoided.

THE forty-sixth annual report of the Inspectors of Western Penitentiary is a valuable and suggestive document, partially for the intelligent and comprehensive reference it contains to the International Prison Congress held in London last year. The entire cost of the building is set down at $628,607.42, which is partially accounted for by the fact that a complete net work of vaults, sewers and culverts are provided, embracing some twelve miles of pipes. Otherwise the sum named would be deemed wildly extravagant. They claim that it would cost two and a half millions of dollars to remove and replace the Penitentiary—a somewhat solid argument against it. Four hundred and sixty-one prisoners are in the Penitentiary. The sum of $28,150 is asked of the Legislature, for salaries and various needs of the institution. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-one cents were received by the institution, during the year, from convict labor. The report of the chaplain embodies a brief discussion of the moral phases of prison influence and labor, and also his observations at the London Prison Congress. The report is compact, succinct and valuable.

THE Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company recently refused to pay a policy of insurance, for the reason that the party insured used intoxicating liquors. It does not state that he was an inebriate when insured, and that he deceived the company, but the inference from the report we have is, that he contracted the intoxicating habit after he had insured. Nor does the company say that it refused to receive the premiums on the policy at any time, but the claim is that the insured shortened his life by the intoxicating habit. This case illustrates a too prevailing tendency on the part of life insurance companies to avoid paying their policies. In any view of the case, the company is amenable to rigid criticism. According to its theory, no matter how little a person drinks, he shortens his life; and as it cannot be determined just how much, the company is entitled to the full benefit. No other theory can be set up, of course, than that this shortening of life was done to defraud the company,—hence his wife must be an accomplice, and so must not be paid. Rather she must spend her little all in litigating this fanciful claim, only to learn at last that the Insurance Company has money enough to cheat her out of the policy. Verily, this is a glorious illustration of the benefits of life insurance.

THE election of George S. Boutwell, to represent the State of Massachusetts in the United States Senate, serves to keep up the list of pure and able men who have given so much *eclat* to that State in years gone by. Massachusetts long since adopted a method of Senatorial representation which so long ruled at the south, and which has been the means of giving great influence to the State following it. This is, to select the purest and ablest men they have and keep them in the United States Senate for a long term of years. By this means the State gets the benefit of their increasing experience and influence, while they have a strong inducement to keep themselves free from corruption and to devote their best powers to their duties, in the probability of retaining their honors so long as good behavior continues. Senator Sumner and Vice President Wilson have long been colleagues,—and their influence has been very potent. Mr. Boutwell is a worthy successor of Wilson. He has had experience in the House of Representatives, and wielded a powerful influence there. His career as Secretary of the Treasury has been highly honorable, and there is every reason for believing that his Senatorial career will be equally honorable with that which has already been developed.

THE American Consuls in Germany have reported to our Government the value of the imports to this country from Germany, and the exhibit is interesting and important. From it we learn that there has been a gain in the values of the articles shipped, from that of 1871, amounting to four million dollars, or more than twelve per cent. By far the largest portion comes from Prussia, which sent fourteen million dollars, Saxony ten millions, and the Hanse Towns six and a half millions, the balance being contributed from Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. Cotton hosiery appears as the most valuable article in this list of our drafts upon German industry. Woolen cloths are next in amount. Hardware, ribbons, trimmings, toys, musical instruments, books, furs, glass and earthen ware, hops, leather and wines enter prominently into account. This shows that Germany is rapidly recuperating from the effects of the war with France, and that she may, ere long, prove a formidable competitor to the latter country for American trade. As yet, even Paris sends us goods valued at a higher figure than all Germany, but the latter is making a steady gain on the former. The large German population in this country, partially accounts for this, and at the same time, affords a reason why no hindrances should be put in its way.

WE ARE gratified to notice the improved prospects of the Spanish Republic, as indicated by the latest news. The Assembly, by a heavy vote, has agreed to take into consideration the bill for the dissolution of the National Assembly, for the election of a Constituent Cortes. The favor with which the measure is received, induces the hope that a body entirely favorable to the Government will be elected. In the meantime Barcelona, and several other towns that were of uncertain loyalty, have adopted the Republic, and given in their adhesion to the existing Government. The Carlists have been losing ground for several days, and their hold on the people is evidently weakening. Senor Figueras, President of Council, has gone into Catalonia, where he is very popular, to exert his influence in favor of quietude and loyalty. There is some controversy whether there shall be a Centralized or Federative Republic, but with a proper earnestness for the right, there ought to be no difficulty over this question. The Government, thus far, has been eminently prudent and wise, and seems to have a much better comprehension of what belongs to a Republic than have the French. It deserves to succeed, and if it may once get fairly organized, we are of the opinion that it will make thorough headway against the Carlists, and build up a model Republic where was once one of the worst despotisms of Europe.

THE SCANNELL murder trial in New York embodied about the most mawkish exhibition of sentimentalism ever exhibited in a court of justice. Scannell had announced his purpose to murder Donohoe long before he accomplished the deed, followed his victim from day to day, and eventually succeeded in shooting him. The evidence on these points was absolutely unimpeachable, and no attempt was made to controvert the facts. In place of this, a plea of insanity was set up, but no evidence was, or could be, brought forward to support it. Yet in order to make an impression on the jury, a detail of women was daily brought into court, and whenever any particularly direct evidence was elicited, they would raise a howl, and one after the other would make some affectionate demonstration toward the prisoner. At last, as a climax to these court theatricals, Scannel suddenly leaped up, and rushing toward a private room near by, roared and howled like a beast. The effect was all that could be desired. There were now four sympathetic jurymen, who could not pronounce a man guilty of murder, however guilty he might really be, when a bevy of women were ready to go into hysterics over him. A disagreement was the result, with a tolerably good prospect of the murderer's getting off without punishment. Such is New York justice. The jury system, as illustrated in these intensely stupid performances, seems well worthy of abrogation. When men are utterly incapable of weighing evidence, and can be imposed upon by a foolish display of women, there is no guarantee of justice. We strongly incline to the opinion that in New York, at least, despite the possibility of corrupt men gaining judicial positions, it is better that the issue of murder trials be left to the jdfges, who are capable of weighing the evidence, and are generally above being imposed upon as were a portion of the jury in the Scannell case. It is quite evident, as matters are going, that punishment for murder is about played out in New York. Foster and Stokes are in no immediate danger of the scaffold, and Scannell is triumphant over evidence and law.

COL. R. B. BEATH forwarded us a circular embodying the conclusions of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the establishment of Industrial Schools for the benefit of Soldiers' Orphans. It will be remembered that Governor Hartranft adverted to this subject in his annual message. The Committee referred to, after giving the subject mature consideration, report against the formation of Industrial Schools, assigning as reasons that but a few industrial branches, and those of the plainest kind, could be taught, while the children would feel that they were on a par with those of the Reform School. What is proposed, is embraced in the following paragraph of the General Order issued:

"We propose that this idea be so extended that scholars, who desire it and are qualified therefor, may be sent to the "School of Design for Women," the Agricultural College, or Normal Schools, and, further, that boys and girls inclined to learn any of the mechanic or high arts that could not be learned at their homes, or in small villages and interior towns, shall be provided, through the aid of the members of the Grand Army, with places in machine shops, or elsewhere, and also with homes where they would be under proper influences, and that the State should make up the deficiency between the amount earned by them and that required for their support during the first year or two. Many girls who now have to struggle along as seamstresses, could earn a livlihood as photographers, book-keepers, &c. Many boys with a natural talent for engineering or machinery, could learn these professions, obtain good salaries and occupy a higher place in the community than under existing circumstances."

Thirty thousand dollars will be asked of the Legislature, to carry this plan into effect. It is proposed to place this sum in the hands of Governor Hartranft and Superintendent Wickersham. It is a worthy measure and deserves success.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of the outcroppings of the Credit Mobilier scandal is a disposition, observable among metropolitan as well as country journals, to decry the Union Pacific Railroad. This is not very wise, or remarkably grateful. After all is said that can be, of the operations of Durant and Ames, the fact still remains that these gentlemen and their coadjutors labored with wonderful energy, and financiered with remarkable tact and skill, in carrying forward this great enterprise. We are apt, at times, to forget that when the road was under construction it was looked upon with suspicion, and regarded, at times, with absolute dread by business men. It was long regarded as certain to prove a failure, and the fear was that it would involve much capital and several business houses in its downfall. It is a great road, and while it undoubtedly cost more than it should have done, it will ultimately pay its way out, if rightly managed.

Aside from its immediate commercial importance, as representing a vast amount of wealth, and linking the Atlantic slopes with those of the Pacific, it has a great value to the Government and nation, in the influence it enables us to exert upon the commerce of the world. The traffic of China and Japan, which formerly came to this country by way of Europe, now goes to Europe by way of America. No one can yet estimate the possible influence that will be exerted by this road, in connection with such others as may yet be built, in bringing to this country the exchanges of the world. Very many believe that the conditions are already known and need only to be utilized, which will establish here, the world's exchange. So that in place of gold being exported, and exchanges made up in Europe, it will be imported, and the exchanges of the world determined here. If this mighty commercial revolution should ever take place, one of the first steps toward it, it will be remembered, was the building of the Pacific Railroad. Hence while members of Congress may be severely judged for their wrongs, the road and many of its promoters are only deserving of unsparing praise.

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

Reports from England render it entirely probable that Gladstone will retire from the Premiership, although the position is beset with so much difficulty that Disraeli is not particularly anxious to enter upon power with things as they now are. He probably would prefer to wait and defeat his adversary at a time when he could combine the elements more favorably toward his own permanency, should he accept the control of the Government. His ablest supporters are away, and he has not the material at hand to form as strong a Cabinet as he might desire. More than this, the Gladstone party haves majority in Parliament, despite the recent defeat, and are desirous of giving the Premier a vote of confidence, and keep him where he is. It is quite evident, as we remarked yesterday, that generally the defeat is not accepted as involving a lack of confidence in the ministry, but is simply exceptional, and many who voted to defeat the University bill, did it from direct prejudice, and not as a rebuke to Gladstone. There is in this fact the possible basis for an arrangement of the existing difficulty.

Against it, however, are two other very important and significant circumstances. One is, Gladstone's desire to retire from politics; and the other, the Queen's very evident partiality for Disraeli. The old minister, however, is entirely too shrewd not to know that his time has not yet come. Could Parliament be dissolved, and a new election had, whereby a majority for his party could be secured, there is no doubt but that Disraeli would desire the honors and particularly the emoluments of the Premiership. But these contingencies are involved in great doubt. Should Gladstone, however, yield to his desire for the quietude of private life, the way would be smoother, as there is no one else in the English Parliament that Disraeli would greatly fear. Should Gladstone be persuaded to remain at the head of his party, with the majority he now has, it would be quite certain that Disraeli would be driven from power in a short time. These are the elements that are immediately at work, and which will determine the action of both parties finally. There can be little doubt that Parliament and the country would prefer that Gladstone should remain in power, at least for the present.

The contest, which ended in Gladstone's defeat, was one of unusual animation, when we consider the nature of the question over which the struggle occurred. It was not, in any broad sense, a Government question,—that is, one which affected the fundamental principles of Government. It simply referred to education in Ireland, the project being to liberalize educational institutions of that country, so as to meet the views of the various denominations. It was really a visionary measure, and was denounced by Catholic and Protestant alike. Cardinal Cullen made a very special onslaught upon it, a few day before the vote. Yet it was a question which excited a large amount of prejudice, which it was not difficult to combine in a vote. Extraordinary measures were employed to get members in. One, it is said, was brought over from Paris in a special steamer. So the vote was large, and, under the impulse of prejudice, the majority went against the Government. The wonder is that the majority was not larger. That it was not, was rather a compliment than a censure, rightly considered. But Gladstone is impulsive, and this was the last of a series of pet measures. As a consequence, he moved an adjournment, which, of course, brought up the question of resignation, and placed him in a very embarrassing position.

We really hope that he may be persuaded to stay in power. The elevation of Disraeli, at this particular juncture, might be attended with unpleasant results in this country. He is politically in the minority, and would be compelled to develop some popular measure, in order to gain adherents, and stay in power. One of the most difficult things Gladstone has had to do of late, was to repress the disposition to attempt to back out of the Alabama settlement. There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in England adverse to the payment to this country of the Geneva award. Should this, for example, be taken up by Disraeli, and an election ordered, in which the canvass would be filled with appeals to the cupidity and prejudice of the people, he would probably carry the country on the popular vote. Out of this, complications with this country would necessarily grow. If Gladstone remained in power, these need not come up. Hence our interest in the question.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

Remarkable Article on the Pontifical Position of Rome.

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* says Prince Bismarck outlined the main points of his speech to the Prussian people by the publication of a remarkable article on the subject of the Pontifical position of Rome, in his press organ, the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin. The production goes on to say:

"If curse and ban possessed an immediate magical agency—if the conjurer of the Vatican could let fly the little stone that would smash the Colossus—the oppressed Church would change itself into a triumphal one, and that in the proximate future. Never have more objurgations fallen from the lips of any Pope than from those of Pius IX. There is no State with which he has not fallen out. He has solemnly cursed the fundamental laws of Germany, of Austria, of Italy; he has commenced open war with Switzerland; he conspires against the constitution at present obtaining in France; his anathema has fallen upon Spanish arrangements; several years have elapsed since he expelled the Russian Envoy with violence from his Court; such matters, even in Papal history, are not by way of being rarities—at least during the last three centuries. The understanding must accommodate itself to many incomprehensible things; but hitherto, when the Church's need has risen to its maximum point through the vagaries of a Pope, help has always been hard at hand. The savior Death has appeared and has bundled off the old conjuror; and, inspired by the Holy Ghost, the Conclave has raised to the Apostle-Prince a man of diametrically opposite principles. * * * Do not these words exactly fit the present condition of the world? Not the temporality, but the Church itself has fallen, through syllabus and dogma of infallibility, into a far worse and more dangerous position than under the Pontificate of the Thirteenth Clement. It was, considering the psyenic temper (*Geistesstimmung*) of the age, the most fatal of all the Roman stupidities to insist upon the proclamation of these theories. It was a matter of absolute indifference what the Church thought about them; we, who do not belong to her, were insulted by the impertinence with which an old and, according to our notions, ignorant man, dared publicly and solemnly, in the paragraphs of his syllabus, to curse that which he esteemed holy, and to assume to himself, in the paragraphs of his fantastical dogma, a lordship over us. Wordiness, culture, the State itself, were challenged with an intrepidity only equalled by the blindness of the ringleader; but we evoked the calamity. When the opponent of infallibility, those eighty-four men who had in all preliminary meetings declared themselves against the proclamation of the dogma, quitted Rome before the decisive vote of the Council, abandoning their flag in the most cowardly manner, the bark of Christ sprang an irreparable leak, and it was plainly manifest that those who sat in it were no martyrs, but hirelings; then society, half incredulous, saw with astonishment and horror that in the General Council of Catholic Christendom there was not one conscientious man to stand up and say, 'Here I stand; I can do no other; God help me further. Amen!' This fact condemned the Catholic hierarchy. The infallible Pope Pius IX. was, in 1849, the ideal of the Italian liberals whom to-day he curses. The transformation which the world then hoped for at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church already cast widely before it its majestic shadow. Therefore secede from a church which intends to make its peace with modern culture and society? So said quiet, thoughtful people—and remained. The syllabus, the "non possumus" and the infallibility dogma were necessary to prove that between modern society and Rome nothing real or durable can exist except war. Roman Catholicism is being early driven to take up that position which, 1,500 years ago, perishing heathendom occupied with regard to ambitious Christendom. It is the religion of the uneducated. * * * So long as Rome could dispose of the secularism in her service, and the night of ignorance beshrouded the world, her mastery was easy. No intelligence was required to burn dissidents. The conflict in which we are now engaging in Germany derives the desperation of its character from the fact that the State has to take up and barricaded the aggressions of the Church * * * The liberals over-estimate the strength of their adversary. In the end this battle must be a battle of intelligence; and upon that territory the Jesuits, ghostly as well as worldly, with all their dogmas and the miracles of the saints to boot, cannot but quickly come to grief."

OHIO NEWS.

A DEFIANT milliner, at Defiance, recently flounced a minister in his pulpit, for slander.

A YOUNG man named Charles Brookingham was accidently killed in a coal mine at New Straitsville on Wednesday.

THE Ohio State Temperance Alliance has issued a call for a State Temperance Convention, at Columbus, on the 19th of March, "to consult on the best course of action in the present attitude of affairs."

THE residence of Milo Miller, seven miles from Zanesville, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Mr. Miller, who is lame from inflammation, was considerably burned about the head and face. Everything in the building was destroyed.

THE dwelling of Peter Stoker, near Dayton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The fire caught accidentally. A high wind at the time rendered unavailing the effort to put out the fire, which was small when discovered. Loss heavy; no insurance.

IN Perry township, Tuscarawas county, John Miller owns a ewe and a blind ewe that has grazed for twenty-five summers; she is the mother of sixty-two lambs, and gave birth to two lambs when she was only one year old, and three each year after until she was twenty-one years old.

THREE boilers exploded at Orange furnace, Jackson Court House, on Sunday night, seriously wounding two employes, and demolishing the smoke-stack and many pieces of the boilers were blown a distance of over four hundred yards. The damage is between $9,000 and $10,000. One man is missing, and it is feared may be dead and buried in the ruins.

MEMPHIS.

Wholesale Murder—The Bodies Burned to Conceal the Crime.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—The Vicksburg (Mississippi,) *Herald* says that the steamer R. B. Hunt arrived yesterday, and her officers bring further particulars of the Rolling Fork fire and the loss of life. The store of Messrs. Ring & Moore, was destroyed by fire during Tuesday night, and on Wednesday the charred remains of Jessie Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Goodhue and child, and Billy James were taken from the debris. The skull of Mr. Moore had been broken in across the forehead evidently with an ax, and the head of Mr. Goodhue had been nearly severed from the body apparently with an ax. The bodies of Mrs. Moore and child showed no evidences of any wounds. Mr. Joe Tyng is missing, and it is feared that he also has been foully dealt with. It was supposed at Rolling Fork that Mr. Ring had gone to Vicksburg on the steamer a day or two previous to the occurrence, but nothing has been heard of him by his friends here. Billy Jones, a child seven or eight years old, and son of the well-known raftsman, who had left with Mr. Moore while he was engaged in other sections of the country, is also missing. The murdering of four or five persons, and the burning of the house to conceal the crime is enough, of course, to arouse all the sections of the country adjacent, and intense excitement prevails. Robbery was doubtless the principal object in view by the fiends, but, being discovered at this, they probably murdered the inmates of the house and then fired it, hoping to hide all traces of their bloody work.

Four Railroad Tracks Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad directors, to-day, a report was read which says that with the acceptance by the stockholders of the act passed by the Legislature authorizing the doubling of the capital stock, the company will be placed in possession of means for the laying of two additional tracks between this city and Pittsburgh, so that it will have in operation four tracks to be used for through and two for local traffic.

Smuggling Flower Seeds.

It has been discovered that valuable foreign flower seeds are being smuggled through the principal Custom Houses. The law provides that samples may be imported duty free, but large quantities of seeds are sent through in letter envelopes, and some of these seeds will sell for $10 an ounce in gold. These letters cannot be opened by the Custom House officers, but they can hold them till called for by the owner, when he can be required to open it before the Custom House officials. Orders will issue from the Treasury to have these smugglers attended to.

HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

Pay of Members Fixed at Fifteen Hundred Dollars for the Session.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 12, 1873.

The General Appropriation Bill.

This bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on Monday night, has been printed, and is in the hands of members. It appropriates between four and five millions of dollars, considerably in excess of the average appropriations since the war expenses were cut off. A glance at the provisions of the bill will be of interest, as showing what it costs to "run" the second State of the Commonwealth. First, as to the appropriations for the various executive departments, we have the following:

Salary of Governor	$ 10,000
Private Secretary and incidentals	4,900
Secretary of the Commonwealth, (salary)	4,000
Deputy, nine clerks and incidentals	23,275
Auditor General	4,000
Eleven clerks and incidentals	21,675
Surveyor General	2,500
Fourteen clerks and incidentals	22,900
Attorney General	4,000
Deputy and contingencies	2,200
Adjutant General	2,500
Three clerks and incidentals	13,950
Superintendent Common Schools	2,500
Two deputies, three clerks and incidentals	15,375
State Treasurer	5,000
Four clerks and incidentals	8,800

In addition, $4,300 is appropriated to the Bureau of Statistics; $9,000 to the State Library; $11,225 to the Superintendent of Public Buildings; $60,000 for the public printing and binding; $330,000 for the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and District Court and Court of Common Pleas. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are increased to $8,000 per annum, to be in lieu of all daily pay, mileage or other expenses heretofore allowed by law.

The pay of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,500 without mileage, and each member serving on committees on contested seats is allowed $500 in addition, provided that no one shall be paid more than $500, though drawn upon more than one of the committees. The chaplains are only paid the sorry sum of three hundred dollars. Do members gauge the value of their prayers by a personal appreciation of their spiritual influence?

The appropriations for interest of the funded debt falling due during the fiscal year amount to $1,550,000.

The appropriations for school purposes are $800,000 for the support of common schools, $460,000 (or so much as may be necessary) for all purposes connected with the soldiers' orphans' schools, $10,000 to each of the State Normal Schools, and $5,000 to each of them after the present year to be used for building purposes, payment of indebtedness, etc. Also $10,000 to the State Agricultural College, and $15,000 for a normal department in the Lincoln University (colored) in Chester county. This makes the total appropriations for school purposes about one million four hundred thousand dollars.

The appropriations recommended for charitable and humane purposes are as follows:

Board of State Charities	$ 7,800
Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg	20,000
Danville Asylum	120,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	39,000
Blind Asylum	39,000
Dixmont Hospital	26,000
Northern Home, Friendles Children, Philadelphia	5,000
Educational Home for boys, Philadelphia	10,000
Society for alleviating pinon miseries, Philadelphia	$3,000
Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton	2,500
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	5,000
Children's Home, Philadelphia	2,000
Sheltering Arms, Pittsburgh	5,000
Home for Destitute Colored Children, Philadelphia	1,000
St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia	5,000
German Hospital, Philadelphia	5,000
Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia	15,000
Orthopedic Hospital Philadelphia	25,000
Home of Friendless, Harrisburg	3,000
Training School at Media	23,000
University of Pennsylvania, for erection general hospital	100,000
House of Refuge, Philadelphia	50,000
Reform School, Western Pennsylvania	66,500
Twelfth Ward Hospital, Pittsburgh	10,000
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for erection of hospital	100,000
Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh	10,000

The total foots up between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars. Nearly all the appropriations are recommended by the Board of State Charities. Several of them are made conditional on the raising of sums by private subscription to be applied to the same purpose, aided by the State. Thus, the appropriation of $100,000 to the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania requires as a conditional precedent that $250,000 shall be raised by the University, and Jefferson Medical College is required to raise from private subscription $100,000 before it is entitled to the sum named in the bill.

The specific appropriations for Allegheny county are as follows:

District and Common Pleas Judges	$25,000
Western Hospital	39,000
Dixmont Hospital	26,000
Sheltering Arms	5,000
Western Penna. Reform School	16,500

For purchase of new site and removal of the same.....50,000
General Hospital, Twelfth ward, for improvements.....19,000
Homeopathic Hospital.....10,000

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1873.

Considering the Appropriation Bill.

Immediately on the meeting of the House, this morning, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, called up the appropriation bill, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider it by sections, with Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, the only witty member of the House, in the chair. This gentleman furnishes all the spice in the way of humor attainable by the House, from the sayings or doings of its members, and when he takes the floor, or the chair in the Committee, it is an invariable sign of a reign of good humor and jolliness. Besides this, Mr. Hancock is one of the most useful members of the House; he has a high character among his associates for integrity as a legislator, and as the one member of the Temperance Convention, at Columbus, on the 19th of March, "to consult on the best course of action in the present attitude of affairs."

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MEMPHIS.

Wholesale Murder—The Bodies Burned to Conceal the Crime.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—The Vicksburg (Mississippi,) *Herald* says that the steamer R. B. Hunt arrived yesterday, and her officers bring further particulars of the Rolling Fork fire and the loss of life. The store of Messrs. Ring & Moore, was destroyed by fire during Tuesday night, and on

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 42f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115@115¼.

BOTH branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE belief is very generally entertained in London that Mr. Gladstone will resume the Premiership.

THE President has authorized a denial of an alleged interview with him concerning Cuba and San Domingo, as detailed by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

A VERY excellent Board of Commissioners has been selected by Secretary Boutwell, under the advice of Senator Scott and General Negley, to select sites for the public buildings which the General Government proposes to erect in this city. We hope no time will be lost in making the proper investigation, and report.

EDWARD R. SMITH, nominated Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is now agent for the Red Lake Chippewas in Minnesota. Mr. Smith accompanied General Howard last year to Arizona, and has been employed on several other special missions by the Interior Department, where he stands very high as one of the most efficient officers in the Indian service.

OAKES AMES is evidently not without some honor at home, as he has been accorded a reception by his neighbors, friends and well-wishers. All this merely goes to show that if a man is made a martyr of, he can always be sure of sympathy and support. Brooks rather overdid the martyr business, in his own behalf, and consequently lost, even in respect at home. Ames shed some tears, but comported himself generally with dignity, and as a result, comes off with flying colors. Verily, human nature is a singular dish.

THE reports of J. Edgar Thomson and Col. Thomas A. Scott, President and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the annual meeting of stockholders, a few days since, shows what gigantic plans of improvement are in contemplation by that Company, both in this State and New Jersey. Five millions of dollars are asked for for improvements in New Jersey, and nearly twenty millions of dollars for this State. These facts, by themselves, show, as Colonel Scott says, that the design of the Company, in securing from the Legislature the power to increase its stock, was not to water it, but to make substantial and permanent improvements, on which legitimate dividends might be paid.

THE latest reports from England relative to the ministerial crisis are to the effect that the Queen had sent for Disraeli to form a new Ministry, and that the latter, owing to the weakness of his party at the present, had declined. Also, that Lord Granville had been sent for, and was entrusted with the Government. Should this latter report prove true, it will follow that Gladstone's party will remain in power under the leadership of Granville. The House of Commons will evidently try to avoid a change of party in power in the Government, notice having been made at the session on Thursday, that a motion would be made on Monday to the effect that Parliament has confidence in and approves the general policy of the Ministry, and that the vote on the University bill was special. Probably the question of a new Ministry will be settled by that time.

IT is reported from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to draw about $1,550,000 from the "reserve" of legal tenders, in order to pay off "immediate demands" on the Treasury. As a curious coincidence, it may be noted that the amount of the inroad on the "reserve," which is an inflation of the currency to that extent, is almost exactly the amount of the extra pay for two years which Congress voted to themselves at the close of the session. There are about three hundred and twenty-five members, delegates and Senators, and of these there are about three hundred and ten who are entitled to the full extra pay of $5,000 each. Multiplying $5,000 by 310, the curious calculator will find the result to be $1,550,000, the exact amount reported to be drawn from the reserve, by the "immediate demands" above referred to.

THE question of usury is likely to agitate the New York Legislature, as well as that of this State. A memorial has been forwarded, urging the abolition of all usury laws. It is, says the New York *Post*, "signed by about thirty-seven hundred merchants belonging to the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Board of Grocers, by dry goods merchants, drug and paint merchants, and many others engaged in different branches of the wholesale trade, all of whom represent not the lending, but the borrowing class. They are practical men, who understand their own interests, and who know, from their daily experience in borrowing money, whether laws regulating interest are a benefit or a burden. They declare they are a burden, asserting, consequently, that "legal restrictions upon the rate of interest are utterly ineffectual as a protection to borrowers;" that "loaning operations" prevent free competition among lenders; and that the average rate of interest rules higher under such a system than it would without any attempted legal regulation. They ask, therefore, that all such enactments be wiped off the statute books, except so far as they may be necessary to fix the rate of interest when not specified by contract. This would be to abolish all penalties for usury, and to leave lenders and borrowers to negotiate for the use of money according to its market value." This is the view taken by the GAZETTE on the subject, and our Legislature will do wisely to adopt the idea. It now seeks to aid particular parties to evade the law, by providing them charters which nullify the usury laws of the State. Fortunately Governor Hartranft is breaking up this business, and we hope the Legislature, ere long, will feel itself compelled to act wisely as regards this subject.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION REPORT.

The Article on Compulsory Education, as reported to the Constitutional Convention, leaves the final determination of the subject to the Legislature. Hopes are entertained, by the friends of Compulsory Education, that it may yet be incorporated in the new Constitution, the Committee's report being thus far overslaughed. We fully sympathize with the arguments generally brought forward in favor of this measure—that intelligence is of great importance in maintaining the permanency of the Republic, and that the State has a right to take such measures as will guarantee its own permanence, yet we do not see in all this the evidence that Compulsory Education is just that measure. We prefer that the report of the Committee on the subject to the Constitutional Convention should stand. The Legislature, under this arrangement, can adopt the measure, and if it is not found to work well, can drop it; whereas, if incorporated in the Constitution, it will be difficult to dispose of, however unsatisfactory it may work. Our friends should not overlook the fact that Compulsory Education is at best an experiment, and not a perfectly satisfactory one at that. In Prussia and in Massachusetts, where the system has been and is in operation, the average attendance on the public schools is no greater than it is in this city. In Massachusetts there are serious thoughts of abandoning the experiment. Observation and experience show that in proportion as shools are made attractive, the attendance is increased; and that where the children are thoroughly interested in their studies, there is no need of compulsion. It is also true that there is need of inspiration among teachers and school boards, in carrying forward the influence and attractiveness of our schools. Much has been done in this direction, but very much more remains to be done.

Within a few years, the attractiveness of public schools has been greatly increased, and the course of study enlarged, and the result is a greatly increased average of attendance. It is but a short time, comparatively speaking, since the course of study in our public schools only embraced the plain English branches—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The school conveniences were of the plainest description—benches without backs, and open slab-topped desks. Now, in addition to what we have mentioned, botany, algebra, the higher mathematics, drawing—map and general, with colored crayons, music, and other branches, are added to the list. School furniture is comfortable and well adapted to the uses to which it is put. Where it is possible, schools are graded, and the system of teaching is more intelligent and efficient than it was a few years ago. Yet we have only begun to improve. We look for the time to come when girls will learn needlework, and kindred branches, and boys mechanic arts as a part of their education. But this aside, the facts we have furnished seem to show that our public schools are rendered vastly more attractive, of late years, than they formerly were. We refer our readers to current reports in proof of the fact that attendance at our public schools is very much more general than formerly, and these will now show that it is as good, in well conducted modern schools, as it is where the compulsory system prevails.

We regard it as desirable that there should be a stimulus upon school boards and teachers, as well as for parents. If the average of attendance is made to depend on the attractiveness and efficiency of the school, there is an inducement to keep it up to the highest possible standard. Under the compulsory system, all such stimulus is taken away from the teacher, and he may be a perfect martinet, if he chooses, as the children must attend school whether they like it or not. One principal reason, however, for hoping that the report of the Committee may be sustained is, the belief that the Compulsory Education clause will be unpopular, if embodied in the Constitution. Whatever success it might meet with in the cities, it will be sure to fail in the country. Farmers have been accustomed to keep their children at home during the specially busy seasons, to aid them in planting and harvesting, and will unitedly oppose any attempt to interfere with their privileges in this respect; and hence, we fear for the Constitution with a Compulsory Education clause in it. We do not, in these remarks, take the question broadly into consideration. We do not believe in Compulsory Education for this country anyhow. We have not a particle of faith in the assumption that American children retrograde in intelligence. Yet this is the entire basis of the Compulsory argument. If a State must protect itself against ignorance, it ought to be shown that there is a tendency toward ignorance, against which protection is needed. This the advocates of Compulsory Education never do. They beg the entire question. The fact is, our ignorant element is imported; and once here, it is sharpened up, educated, improved. We may also briefly say, that in our judgment, it is contrary to the genius of the country and Government to introduce Compulsory Education. It is an invasion of the liberties of the people. It embodies an attempt to prescribe what "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" really are, while the Declaration of Independence makes it an individual right. We merely suggest these points. We most earnestly hope, however, that the Convention will adopt the report of its Committee, and leave the subject to the Legislature. If we must have the experiment, let it be made in such a way that we may abolish it, should it prove a failure.

VARIOUS ITEMS

THE fastenings of the trapeze broke from the centre pole in a circus, while two gymnasts were performing upon it in Nashville, Tenn., on Friday evening last. With a scream of terror the men were dashed to the ground, and one of them was taken up for dead. He was subsequently restored to consciousness, but is seriously if not fatally injured.

MARY HARRIS, a young woman who it may be remembered shot a Treasury clerk named Burroughs, in Washington, several years ago, but was acquitted by the jury, has recently been sent to an insane asylum, having shown unmistakable signs of insanity. After her acquittal she was employed for a time as a clerk in the Philadelphia Postoffice, and more recently in the Patent Office at Washington.

IT is in Hartford, Conn., that the premium rats are bred. Recently they attacked a child there, and did so bite it that its life was in danger. It was thought to be necessary to send for a surgeon, who was told that rats so swarmed in this tenement that the man of the house and his pet cats are obliged to rise third or four time every night to drive away the vermin, who render sleeping uncomfortable if not unsafe.

BERKSHIRE, England, has its case of trance. In 1871 a girl eleven years of age was sent to the Royal Hospital there, suffering from what is said to be spinal disorder; four months passed and she was said to be incurable, and so was returned to her parents. No sooner had she reached home than she fell into a state of insensibility, and since that date, May 16, 1872, she has lived, but insensible, and she has taken no food. It is a pity this young woman did not live in Wales, for that is the proper place for such people.

AT a recent audience given by the Emperor and Empress of Japan to the American and Russian Ambassadors and their wives, the appearance of the Empress is thus described: "The empress was attired in a dress of heavy brown silk, with overdress of crimson wrought with gold. She had her hair dressed very tastily, puffed at the side, drawn back from the forehead, and low while stiff at the ends and fastened with ribbons. The sleeves of the overdress wide and full, and reached nearly to the floor. Her face was white with powder, her lips vermillion with paint, eyebrows not to be seen, having been pulled out, while the teeth were blackened to the utmost."

A SHARK eleven feet in length, caught off the Scotch coast, was lately presented to the Dundee Museum. Upon being opened for the purpose of stuffing, the following miscellaneous contents were found in his capacious maw: 1. A whole ling fish; 2, a man's bonnet; 3, parts of cod and dog fish; 4, a soda water bottle corked and sealed, with beer in it, and containing a note in a lady's neat hand, beginning "On board the Beautiful Star, 1st September, 1872. We have crossed the line, and all's well. Last night the captain's lady had a pretty little boy. Heaven bless the little stranger!" The shark may have liked the bottle, but our impression is that, upon the whole, he would have preferred the baby.

A REMARKABLE series of accidents is related to have occurred one night last week, at Elizabeth, N. J. A Mr. Wells had retired for the night, when, shortly afterwards, Mrs. Wells complained of a feeling of numbness in her limbs and requested her husband to help her across the floor. About half way across the room he expressed some fears, when she told him not to be afraid, and immediately dropped dead at his feet. He gave an alarm, and a neighbor, an old lady, in crossing the street to his assistance, fell, breaking her left arm in two places and her right collar bone. Her son, a young man, heard her scream, and rushing out of the house to her aid, fell against the half open door, breaking his nose and rebounding senseless to the floor. Doctor Kendall, hastening to the help of the sufferers, also fell, broke two of his ribs, and had to be carried home.

STATE NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE has a population of about three thousand, and is sixty miles from Pittsburgh.

THE dwelling house of John Yoder, Sr., in Juniata county, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday, 8th inst.

ANDREW MANFORD, a miner, committed suicide at Scranton, on Tuesday, by throwing himself down a shaft 400 feet in depth.

AN industrious little boy in Philadelphia supported his aged mother during the winter months by stealing 300 door mats.

A FEW nights since the safe in the store of John Ervin, in wellsburg, was blown open, but all the burglar obtained was sixty cents.

THE home of Mrs. Meyers, in Somerset county, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. Her husband died only the day previously.

BENNINGHOF, LAIRD & Co., have reached the coal with their slope, on the Howe place, west of Mercer, and find it all they expected in quality and thickness.

THE Presbyterians of Sharon are raising subscriptions for the purpose of building a new church, to cost $50,000. Over $7,000 have already been subscribed.

MISS MARY RHICHERT, who died at Pottsville last week of dropsy, was probably the largest woman in the State, weighing, it is said upwards of five hundred pounds.

WILBERT MCDOWELL, a young man about 24 years of age, a resident of Pine Grove, Mercer county, committed suicide in a barn belonging to Joseph C. Black, in that village, on Monday last.

AT a recent term of the Venango County Court, Miss Harriet A. Swingle proved, to the satisfaction of twelve men, that Sophronious B. Shafer had damaged her to the amount of $925 by not marrying her when he agreed to.

A LITTLE colored girl, five years old, daughter of Wm. and Mary Ross, residing at Hillfields, caught her clothes on fire Tuesday from a cooking-stove in the absence of the family, and was so badly burned that she died the same night.

THE men employed upon the excavation for the new rolling mill at Phoenixville struck for higher wages about a week ago, and are still idle, their demands having not been acceded to. They are receiving $1.50 a day, but want $1.75.

THE dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Stewart, of Center township, Indiana county, was entirely consumed by fire some few days ago. The family scarcely succeeded in saving any of the household goods. Nine good feather beds were destroyed.

ON Wednesday night last, the Warren *Mail* learns that James Brown, who has been discharged from the the police force in Warren, entered the room of a woman who was stopping at the National Hotel in Irvineton, and robbed her of a gold watch valued at $150.

A PUBLIC park, containing fifty acres, has recently been donated to the city of Erie. It is located east of the city, between Tenth street and the track of the Lake Shore road. Twenty-five acres were given by the present Mayor, C. M. Reed, and the balance by other parties.

IT is estimated that the cost to Washington county of the Briceland trial will reach about $3,000. The cost of the twelve jurors in the case, together with the two tipstaves having them in charge, alone amounts to $1,012.01, and so far $900 have been paid to witnesses for the Commonwealth.

THE Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* learns that the dwelling house, including the out buildings, of John Sapper of German township, near Fieldtown, Fayette county, was entirely consumed by fire on last Tuesday night. The fire originated in the smoke house. Loss estimated at about $2,000.

ON Tuesday evening last, as the train on the Butler branch was going from Butler to the Allegheny Junction, where it connects with the Allegheny Valley road, and when going down the grade at the Summit, about nine miles from Butler, run over a man, who was walking on the track, killing him instantly.

SOME girls in Clearfield county, bent on devilry, lately tried to frighten a bashful youth into a thirst for the "genuine article" by placing an image of a lady in his bed, and strewing the chamber with hoopskirts, false bait and bifurcated linen. He laid the false hair under the barn, and the girls stayed home from church next day.

LEWIS EVANS, a rolling mill employe, at Youngstown, who has been missing about six weeks, was found Tuesday morning, lying on the river bank two miles below town, where he had been washed ashore. It is supposed he was murdered at the time of his disappearance, by some roughs from Pittsburgh who, it is said, had made such threats, and were there at the time.

IN THE case of Rev. W. A. Kerr, formerly of Washington county, who was recently convicted by the Presbytery Northumberland of improper treatment of his wife, and afterwards suspended from the ministry, the church at Williamsport, Lycoming county, of which he was pastor, has passed resolutions regretting the decision of the Presbytery, and expressing undiminished confidence in Mr. Kerr's integrity and Christian virtues.

AN OLD lady named Mrs. Grove was killed on Monday morning by the cars on the Jamestown Railway, at Summit, the first station beyond Franklin. She had been waiting to take passage on the up accommodation train, and by mistake got on the main track as the morning express from Oil City approached the station. The unfortunate woman was thrown under the cars, which passed over her, and inflicted fearful injuries, from the effects of which she died shortly after.

JAMES MARKS, of Hempfield township, Mercer county, one of the oldest and most generally respected citizens in the neighborhood, died at his late residence on Friday last. The deceased was born on the 17th of March, 1788, in the county of Armagh, Ireland. He came to this country about 41 years ago, first stopping a few months in Pittsburgh, then residing some three years in Butler county, from which place, in 1836, he removed to the farm upon which he resided all the remainder of his life.

JACOB GROSS was found on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, Westmoreland county, on the morning of the 6th instant, with a cut or stab which entered his jugular vein or windpipe. He left his home that morning before daylight, for his work, with a coal pick and dinner bucket. It is supposed that he fell on the pick, the end of which being bloody for about three or four inches. He had walked quite a few rods towards his home from where it is supposed he fell.

THERE have been four executions in Washington county during the past eighty-nine years, three of whom were executed on Gallows Hill. The first was that of Thomas Richardson, on the 2nd of October, 1784, for burglary; the second was Wm. Crawford, on the 21st of February, 1823, for the murder of his son; the third was Christopher Sharp, (colored,) on the 22nd of November, 1826, for the murder of his master, and the fourth and last one was that of Robert Fogher, who was executed on the 18th of May, 1867, for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, on the night of the 4th of December, 1866.

A LITTLE girl named Brereton, aged about twelve years, was burned almost to death in Easton, on Sunday last. It appears that she was engaged in building a fire in the stove, when, from some unknown cause, her clothing caught fire, and she was soon enveloped in flames. She then ran out into the street, for quite a distance from the house, where she stopped and rolled herself in the snow frantically. Her screams brought the inmates of the residences in the neighborhood to their doors, but no attempt was made by them to aid the suffering girl. Finally Mr. George Simmons, hearing the screams of the child, rushed to her rescue, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She was then carried into the house, when it was discovered that she was horribly burned, her face and breast being almost a crisp.

OHIO NEWS.

ONLY forty-two candidates have been named so far for the office of City Marshal in Akron.

A DEFIANT milliner, at Defiance, recently flounced a minister in his pulpit, for slander.

A YOUNG man named Charles Brockingham was accidently killed in a coal mine at New Straitsville on Wednesday.

A LITTLE girl named Bartholomew, living in Zanesville, was burned to death on Wednesday, by her clothes taking fire from a grate.

JOHN BROWN, of Berlin Center, is the only inmate of the county jail at Youngstown. He languishes there fifty days for violation of the State liquor law.

THE Ohio State Temperance Alliance has issued a call for a Mass State Temperance Convention, at Columbus, on the 19th of March, "to consult on the best course of action in the present attitude of affairs."

THE remains of a man named Lewis were found lying partly on the bank and partly in the water of the Mahoning river, near Youngstown. The deceased was about thirty years of age and resided at Harrisburg, Pa.

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IT is to be noted that of the six Presidents who have been re-elected in this century, only one has been a second time inaugurated with the same Vice President with whom he was first inaugurated—Daniel D. Thompkins, who was elected to the Vice Presidency in 1816-17 and re-elected in 1820-21. Mr. Monroe being at the same dates elected and re-elected to the Presidency.

FREEPORT, PA.

Its Advantages as a Manufacturing Town. What it Wants.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BEAVER FALLS, March 10th.

A few weeks ago I paid a visit to the town of Freeport, at which place I had not been since the days of the old canal, and I found a considerable change in the appearances of the place. While there I paid my old friend Scott a short visit, and was very kindly treated by him. He took particular pains in showing me some Fire Clay and Whetstone Slate that he had lately discovered on his property, and to see which was the principal object of my visit to Freeport. The weather was very unfavorable for making examinations, but I satisfied myself fully that both articles were good. The Whetstone is as fine an article as I ever saw, and must eventually become valuable. I took some specimens of each home with me, and also some of his bituminous coal, and tested them all fully to my entire satisfaction.

I found the coal to be of excellent quality, free from sulphur, and I think well calculated for gas or manufacturing purposes. I was astonished to see Freeport with her hills all filled with the richest minerals, coal, limestone, fire clay, &c., with facilities for shipping to any point, East, West, North or South, either by river or rail, so far behind the majority of our Western towns. She needs more manufacturing establishments, to stir her up and give her more life. I remember, a number of years ago, while passing through Freeport, on one of the canal packets, of hearing old Mr. Shoenberger, (who was extensively engaged in the iron business) make the remark to some gentlemen who were in company with him. That he knew of no point on the Pennsylvania canal, that had the same advantages, and was as well adapted for rolling mill purposes as Freeport. I was then quite young, but I remember the expression well. And why is it that Freeport remains in the back ground so long?

I presume the citizens of Freeport are all waiting for the oil to flow down on them from Butler county and other places. I have often thought since of the remark a gentleman made in my presence during the time I was there, and I begin to believe that his remark will eventually come true. It was during the time the excitement ran very high in regard to the big strike of oil in Butler county and other places north of that. The gentleman remarked that the time was not far distant when they would have plenty of oil in the vicinity of Freeport. That he firmly believed that this place would become the great oil emporium, that it could be brought to this place in pipes at a considerable less cost than by railroad, and that they would find his words would come true. Well, gentlemen, I expect to visit you before long again, and hope to find your fondest anticipations fully realized.

E.

A BOARD OF TRADE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I perceive in a city paper an article pointing out the benefits to be derived by a Board of Trade. If properly conducted, there can be no question that a Board of Trade would produce good results. It seems to me that the success of such a project would depend solely upon the reputation, capacity and general character of those who shape it. Unquestionably there is no lack of ability or energy in our midst. The question is, who will move in the matter? There is sufficient wisdom, experience, and acuteness in our midst; energy in abundance, and, I think, enough of young blood in our business circles to-day to conduct such a project successfully. The only wonder is that, up to this time, no spontaneous action looking to the formation of a live Board of Trade has been had. Few of our representative men will be found to object to this view. In fact, I can aver of my own knowledge that the subject is one that is frequently discussed among us, and will continue to be discussed in a vague way until some one with vim and discretion and indefinite purpose moves in the matter. I say some one; of course it will require concerted action. Touching this subject, Messrs. Editors, do you not think the subject is one worthy of your notice? The business men of Pittsburgh need not necessarily copy after any city in this matter. Other cities depend as much upon merchants, perhaps, as we do upon manufacturing establishments. If, as I believe, Pittsburgh should continue to extend and enlarge her manufactories, then any action which will enable us to work up the material we are supplying to the East and West, to produce the finished article, and derive the profits attending the process where the business is properly conducted, would meet the hearty approval of our entire people. Pittsburgh has been exporting iron and steel in its crude state for years, and bringing back the finished articles. It bears upon its face an absurd aspect. Cannot this condition of affairs be corrected? Would not any organization which would bring our business men together at stated times prove beneficial? Would it not prove beneficial in a hundred ways? There is no lack of men qualified to enter upon the business of organizing and directing an association of the character demanded by the times. Let us have the freest discussion of this subject. A general expression is desirable, and to secure this the press should make room for all communications bearing upon the subject.

GENERAL GOOD.

—Several frame business houses in Savannah, Mo., were burned on Sunday night.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For blackheads and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial as a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YOUNG'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Arthritis, or pains in the joints, in all of which remedies it is incomparable, and can be used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs; Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember, Burns' Celebrated Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

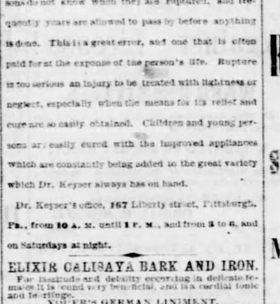
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES.
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery.
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.



F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will use waste, yet Washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

This Soap is packed *Home-fly*. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?

J. R. RUNTZ,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.

SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe28:15

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellanzbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Dalley, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
FOR SATURDAY,
1873 March 15, 1873

At 6 1-4c.,
Fast Colored Prints

At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, good styles.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslin, short lengths.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Chintzes, new and good styles.

At 12½c, an Extra Bargain in
WASH POPLINS.

At 12½c, are extra Shirting Muslin.
At 14c, a Soft Finish Muslin, a good bargain.
At 10c, 4-4 Very Heavy Sheeting.
At 12½c, Large Size Damask Towels, dice patterns.

At 37½ CENTS.
6-4 Table Linens—all Linen.

New Polka Spot Prints.
New Robe Chintzes, rich patterns.
New Chintzes, Percales, &c., &c.
Furniture Check, Shirting Check.
Ticking, Ginghams, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPRING OPENING.
Thursday, March 6.
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.

FRENCH PATTERN
Hats and Bonnets,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
JET, STRAW
AND
Fancy Ornaments,
PLUMES,
AND AIGARETTES,
RIBBONS, SILKS,
Turquoise, Velvets, Crapes,
SILK LACES, NETTS,
And a General Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods
To which the attention of Milliners is invited.

WHOLESALE ONLY
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces.
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry.
Jet and Shell High Back Combs.
Jet Ornaments and Heart Bands.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons.
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows.
Illusion and Blond Bows.
Plaiting and Neck Ruchings, new styles.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks.
Victoria Lenn Striped Lawns.
White Piques.
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns.
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands.
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils.
Real Thread, Brussels, Silk, Spanish and Chenille Spot Net.
We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other popular makes of

Black Dress Silks,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' spring Styles Cloaks, Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques and Polonaise Sacques and Jackets. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our

RETAIL STORES
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 98 Market Street.

Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas
Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades
in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH
AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY
GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY,
1873 March 15, 1873

NEW STYLES
Brussels Carpets!
ELEGANT DESIGNS.

New Body Brussels Carpets, rich patterns.
2 and 3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, in newest patterns.
A New and Complete Stock of Stair, Hemp, Rag and Cottage Carpets.
New Brussels Rugs.
New Cocoa Mats at very low prices.
Matting, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

New Rustic Blinds.
New Gilt Blinds, Window Fixtures.
Window Hollands, &c., &c.
New Lace Curtains, new patterns, just imported.
Vestibule Lace, Cur ain Damasks, &c., &c.

5-4 PILLOW CASE MUSLINS
10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.
Honey Comb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B. & B.
500 PIECES
COCHECO PRINTS,
ELEGANT NEW STYLES.
AT 75 CENTS,
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN IN
Fine Black Alpaca.
BLACK SILK WARP
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
At $1 50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25, 25 cents per yard less than value.

Having made a large purchase of these Goods, intending purchasers will find, upon examination, we are offering superior inducements, and we also make a specialty of BLACK GOODS in all the desirable fabrics.

ELEGANT
New Stripe Poplins
In Mignonette Colorings.
Bellon Heavy Black Silks,
At $2.25 and $2.50, that are cheap.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between JAMES H. COCHRAN and GEORGE ZORTMAN was dissolved on the 15th of January, by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE ZORTMAN retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. JAMES H. COCHRAN who will also continue to carry on the business of
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
At the old stand, No. 92 Adams street, Allegheny.
JAMES H. COCHRAN,
GEORGE ZORTMAN.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY,
1873 March 15, 1873

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
New Spring Dress Goods,
AT 12½ CENTS.

New Dress Goods, a good bargain.
New Gray Dress Goods.
New Striped Dress Goods.
New Poplin Dress Goods, in all the latest and newest styles.

Shawls and Scarfs.
New Spring Shawls.
New Spring Scarfs.
Ladies' New Spring Suits, black and colored.
Lace and Silk Flechs.
Lace Collars, Linen Collars.

AT 50 CENTS,
LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS!
A GREAT BARGAIN.
New Hats, New Ribbons, New Flowers.
Jet Ornaments, Gilt Bands, &c., &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE as the manufacturing establishment of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, purchasers, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, cor sisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no sham stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of sham stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Instruments are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

THE HOME OF MACHINERY.

An Old Place Under New Management—The Shops of Mr. W. J. Anderson.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement in to-day's issue, of Mr. W. J. Anderson, who has now full control of the old established Foundry and Machine Shops at No. 39 Water street in this city. They were started twenty-five years ago by Messrs. S. S. Fowler & Co., and during all of that time have had an enviable reputation for turning out the very best quality of work, and the present management purposes maintaining this well earned reputation. A personal examination of the different departments cannot fail to convince any one that this is an establishment of more than a passing notice. Upon entering the main building, you are surrounded by the most complete and perfect working machinery to be seen, anywhere in our city; here is an immense Turning Lathe, capable of swinging a piece of work seventeen feet in diameter, and of strength sufficient to support on its face plate fifteen tons weight, and yet when in operation everything about its construction is so accurate and substantial that if your back were toward the machine you would scarcely be aware it was in operation. To the left of this is a planing machine, of a capacity of 4x4 feet and 15 feet long; on the same floor are three other turning lathes, which will take in work of three and four feet in diameter and twenty-five feet long. In an adjoining room they have boring and turning lathes, which will accommodate work as large as eight feet in diameter, and fifteen feet long. We also find here a very valuable tool to the proprietor and his customers—a pulley turning machine. Two pulleys as large as four feet in diameter and twenty inches wide on the face, each, can be turned at one time, and the services of one man only are required to attend the work. This double amount of work completed in a given time, enables the proprietor to finish his machinery at a less cost, thus securing to the latter the corresponding reduction in price. All of these machines are placed on cut stone and brick foundations, and firmly fastened by heavy bolts, built into the walls from the bottom of the cellar to a lower story floor, upon which the work is done. Each of the working parts of these machines is driven by spiral gearing, which insures a smooth and correct finish.

On the second floor is found every description of machinery for doing the lighter work. Here are Turning and Boring Lathes, Planes, Drilling Machines, Gear Cutting Engine Setters, &c., &c., in almost endless variety. In the Pattern Department we are in a perfect labyrinth of wood and iron work. Spin, bevel and mitre wheel patterns in every variety of sizes and strength. Pulleys up to fifteen feet in diameter, any width of face; every variety of gudgeons, spiders, hangers, pillow blocks, coupling arches, step boxes, &c., &c. Patterns for furnaces for steel and rolling mills. Houses, flour plates, moulding boards, &c.

No mistake could be made by any one wanting any description of castings or machine work done at Mr. Anderson's, a call and his establishment an examination before contracting elsewhere. A catalogue of his pulleys and gearing will be furnished upon application, and estimates be made on cost of machinery by furnishing a drawing or specification of the work wanted. Remember his place, No. 39 Water street.

Local Option Information Wanted.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

As there are a number of townships in Allegheny county that have passed acts of the Legislature to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, or, in other words, prohibitory laws. Now the question is, have those townships a right to hold elections and vote "Shoodee" or "no license" under the present Option law? In Findley township, as you are aware, there is a law of this kind, and a number of persons here think we have a right to vote, having their right of suffrage taken from them. It is not so much, whether many others claim that as it is clear in section save that, vote as we may. It don't effect our local law, and therefore we have no right to make laws for other districts. Another trouble is, we don't have our election for township officers until the second Tuesday of October, and therefore if Findley township votes on license, we will have to have a special election for that purpose. As we are in a muddle on this question, please inform us what to do.

FINDLEY.

CLINTON, March 11, 1873.

[Our correspondent is referred to the Sheriff's Proclamation for an answer to his queries.—Eds.]

Capture of Noted Counterfeiters.

Mr. T. E. Lonergon, of Chicago, Chief Detective of the United States Secret Service, yesterday re-captured the notorious counterfeiter John Ogle, alias Rankin, Hayes, and various other aliases, just as he was about to step on the train bound westward. Ogle had escaped from the officer at the Relay House while he was taking him East to ferret out other criminals several days ago, he having previously been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for counterfeiting in the United States Court at Chicago. Ogle has spent a term at Jeffersonville, Indiana, State prison. He will now probably serve out this time at Joliet, Illinois, as he was taken back to Chicago last evening. Myles Ogle, a more noted than his brother was captured in Philadelphia last night. On him was found that famous plate from which the counterfeit five dollar greenbacks were printed, and which have been so plenteously afloat of late. This will break up one of the most notorious gang of counterfeiters in the country. He will arrive in this city this afternoon, on his way to Chicago.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of bricks, stone and coal carts, drays, miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of stock, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great numbers, under the patent dump gate, and, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

An Old Subscriber—Big Apples.

Mr. John Snodgrass, of Glade Mills, Butler county, visited our sanctum and was a doubly welcome visitor, as he came to renew for the twentieth year, his subscription to the GAZETTE, which is taken of his own satisfaction with our efforts to make the paper at once interesting and useful, he presented us with four immense apples, larger, we believe, than any we had before seen. If the apples in Paradise had been of the size grown in Mr. Snodgrass's orchard, the subtleties of the serpent or the persuasive eloquence of the syren Eve had not worked such mischief to our race.

The Boston Square Dealing Clothing Store.

Mr. Rossiter, the indefatigable and thoroughgoing agent of the popular cheap clothing stores at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, has had these stores completely cleansed, repainted, refitted, and with other alterations more attractive than ever before, and the counters and shelves are groaning under the weight of large fresh invoices of goods of material and style suited to the opening season. It is well worth while to call and examine and judge for one's self how fully Mr. Rossiter fulfils all promises and redeems all pledges made in his advertisements.

Killed in His Mill.

Squire Robert F. Weddel, of Verner Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday, came to the Coroner's office, and notified him to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Robert Caldwell, who was killed at Milltown, in Penn Township, on the Plum Creek branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about three miles from Verner. The deceased was working in his mil among some machinery when he was caught between the cog wheels and crushed so terribly that he died shortly after. It is said that he was a highly esteemed citizen of the township. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

There is a general feeling of distrust in our money market, occasioned by recent events in financial circles. It will induce greater stringency probably, and cause some annoyance and trouble to innocent parties. Money is anything but easy in the various great financial circles.

New York, March 12, 1873.

Financial affairs are dull. Money was stringent most of the day, loaning as high as 1-64 per cent., but at the close it was offered at and one at 6 per cent. at which the closing bank rate was reported. Gold is weak and declines more legal tenders to-day. Sterling lower and dull; 60 days, 109½; sight, 109¾. Bonds firm; 6's, 1881, 110½ to 110¾; coupons, 110¾ to 111; Carrying rates 1 per cent. Stocks generally quiet and unsettled. Money disbursements outside of the gold room $18,300. Customs receipts $222,000. Governments were more active, and firmer. Railroad bonds were in good demand for Tennessee; others were dull. Railroad bonds were in good demand and firm. The stock market was very inactive, being in Pacific Mail, which fell 2 per cent.; Western Union 1 per cent., which declined, but subsequently recovered, and Lake Shore, which is to be removed in a few days from the old location, advanced 1 per cent. Otherwise the prices in the list were steady, but the market closed with a dull recovery and steady.

GOVERNMENTS—Sixes, 1881, registered, 109½ to 109¾; coupons of '62, 110½ to 110¾; do '64, 110½ to 110¾; do '65, 110¾; do do new, 110¾; do '67, 110¾ to 110¾; do '68, 110¾ to 110¾; do 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6's, 118¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 83½; do new 83½; Virginia, new, 51; do old, 46; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 17.

STOCKS—Pacific Mail, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 68½; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85½; American Merchants' Union Express, 67½; United States Express, 56; Pacific Mail, 36½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 64½; do preferred, 76; Hudson, 104; do preferred, 116; Michigan Central, 89½; Fitts burgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 96; North Western, 81; do preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 100½; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 74½; Wabash, 74½; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne 94; Terre Haute, 16; do preferred, 46; Chicago & Alton, 129; do preferred, 130; Ohio & Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86½; Burlington & Quincy, 122; Lake Shore, 95½; Panama, 415; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific, 90½; Union, Sixty, Ontario & Lackawanna, 109½; Hartford & Erie 8½; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair demand and we can report regular sales at $1.50@2 per barrel for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, prices, especially for good stock, are still maintained, 30@35 for common to fair, and 36@37c for good to choice.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 15@15½ by the car load and 25@30 cents additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $2 other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50.

CHEESE—The continued activity in the export demand has further strengthened prices at the east, and the advance there recently of half a cent per lb. has not been without its effect here; even at the prices now current there is no disposition to urge sales, as judging from present indications, still higher figures are probable before prime new cheese can be placed. We continue to quote prime Goshen at 17@17½, and good 16@16½.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet but it is thought that there will soon be an improved demand. Apples nominal at 4@5c. Peaches, halves, 9@8; Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—As intimated in our last report, the market is firmer, owing mainly to the recent change in the weather, and prices are a shade higher, sales were reported at 21@22.

FLOUR—Continues to arrive freely, and the market is reported quite and unchanged, sorting up as follows: Winslow's Corn, $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $8@8.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues very slow, and the receipts appear to be increasing, but there is no change in prices. Red Wheat is still quoted at $1.75@1.80, and white at $1.85@1.90. Oats continue slow but unchanged, 42@43 for good mixed and 44@45 for white; dealers claim that there is no margin at anything below our quotations, and but very little even at them, hence, the inference is that prices are not likely, for the press, at least, to go any lower. Shelled Corn continues to arrive pretty freely and stocks are again accumulating, but there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; we continue to quote at 48@50c on track and 51@52c; free in elevator—sale of 10 cars at equal to 51c, free in elevator. Ear Corn is in light supply and firmer, quoted nominally at 40@42 in bulk. Rye is very quiet

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders promptly executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES I. BRADY & CO.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Individuals on favorable terms, the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—[illegible] Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. E. BROWN,
E. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, J. S. MYERS,
J. R. ANDERSON, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passes Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. sell

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 14, 1873.

Our local money market is comparatively easy, though commercial paper, even of good names, is rather avoided by outside parties. Private individuals at least begin to think, in the light of recent events, that it is best to avoid commercial paper and put their money into first class mortgages. As a prominent officer of one of our leading financial institutions well said to us today, "You know you can sleep well when you have funds invested in Governments and first mortgages." For safe investments, too, there can be found many good city and county bonds of this and other States, having good rates and perfectly safe, and individuals will soon begin to seek investments of that character.

We publish below our regular quotations of local stocks. We hope by next week to make additions to the list in the nature of quotations of miscellaneous local stocks, such as city bonds, etc.

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Reported Expressly for this Paper. Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street. Information to the office Through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks.

	When declared.	For what time	Last Dividend.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash Paid In.	Par Value.
Bank of Commerce							
Bank of Pittsburgh							
Citizens' National Bank (Allegh'y)							
Commercial National Bank							
Commonwealth National Bank							
Exchange National Bank							
First National Bank (Allegh'y)							
Iron City National Bank							
Merchants' National Bank							
Pittsburgh National Bank							
Second National Bank							
Third National Bank							
Union National Bank							
Allegheny County Savings Bank							
Citizens' Savings Bank							
Dollar Savings Bank							
Farmers' Deposit Savings Bank							
Pittsburgh Savings Bank							
South Side Savings Bank							
Workingmen's Savings Bank							
Allegheny Insurance Co.							
Citizens' Insurance Co.							
Commercial Insurance Co.							
Fayette Insurance Co.							
Fire Association							
Franklin Insurance Co.							
Humboldt Insurance Co.							
Iron City Insurance Co.							
Keystone Insurance Co.							
Manufacturers' Insurance Co.							
Mechanics' Insurance Co.							
Pittsburgh Insurance Co.							
Western Insurance Co.							

* Not paid. † Additional private.

	When declared.	For what time	Last Div.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash paid in.	Par Value.
Bank of Commerce							
Bank of Pittsburgh							
Citizens' National Bank (Allegh'y)							
Commercial National Bank							
Commonwealth National Bank							
Exchange National Bank							
First National Bank (Allegh'y)							
Iron City National Bank							
Merchants' National Bank							
Pittsburgh National Bank							
Second National Bank							
Third National Bank							
Union National Bank							
Allegheny County Savings Bank							
Citizens' Savings Bank							
Dollar Savings Bank							
Farmers' Deposit Savings Bank							
Pittsburgh Savings Bank							
South Side Savings Bank							
Workingmen's Savings Bank							
Allegheny Insurance Co.							
Citizens' Insurance Co.							
Commercial Insurance Co.							
Fayette Insurance Co.							
Fire Association							
Franklin Insurance Co.							
Humboldt Insurance Co.							
Iron City Insurance Co.							
Keystone Insurance Co.							
Manufacturers' Insurance Co.							
Mechanics' Insurance Co.							
Pittsburgh Insurance Co.							
Western Insurance Co.							

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following

quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	115	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.	116¾	116¾
" —coupons.		116¾
5-20s—1862	115⅝	115⅝
5-20s—1864.		115⅝
" 1865		116⅜
" 1865 new.	114⅞	114⅞
" 1867.	116	116
" 1868—coupons.	116	115¾
10-40s.	107	
Currency 6's.	123½	122½
New 5 per cents	113	113

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	105⅛	105⅛
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	7¾	7¾
St. Paul	55¾	55¾
Do. preferred.	95	95
Michigan Southern.	90	90¼
Do. Central.	100¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.		89
Rock Island.	115⅞	114¾
Do. preferred.	99¾	99¾
Pacific Mail.	56¾	56¾
Atlantic Mail.	8¾	8¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86	86¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	30	30
Union Pacific.	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash.	74	74
Fort Wayne.	94	94
Adams Express.	94¾	94¾
American Express.	67¾	74¾
U. S. Express.	135	136½
Harlem.		

NEW YORK, March 14, 1873.

The situation in Wall street was unmarked by any important feature. Gold and exchange were alternately weak and strong, and stocks irregular and dull. Much gold was clear at 1-64 to 1-32 for call loans, closing at 1-64 per cent. The outstanding rights on gold fell off $7,327,000. Sterling 107⅜@107¾. Gold was active; opened at 115, declined to 114⅝, recovered to 115, and closed at 115@115⅛. Loans 4 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $69,000,000. Treasury disbursements $64 000. Governments were dull and weak, declining an eighth to a quarter. Railroad mortgages were steady. Stocks were quiet, except a few specialties, and prices were irregular. Much was active, and it is believed Gould and Stockwell have been putting up the price preparatory to calling for a strong turn upward. The prices rose from 56¾ to 57¾, fell to 56¾, rose to 57¾, and closed quiet and steady, dropping from 57¾ to 57, buyers having control. Pacific Mail were putting up the prices to-night, and will probably be active to-morrow. Western Union was advanced from 85¾ to 87¼ by the Gould clique, but reacted to 86¼. Erie rose from 65¼ to 65⅞ in sympathy with London, for which several conflicting but purchases were made. Rock Island, Wabash, Fort Wayne & Pittsburg were also active. The latter finally closed a early advance. The result is finally closed a early advance. The result of the nomination of Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 115⅝; do do new, 114⅝; do do, 116¾; do 10-40s, 107; 6s, currency, 123½.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 89¾; Tennessee, new 84¼; Virginia, 68; 6s new, 46; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¼; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., 74; American Express, 67; Merchants Union Express, 68¾; United States Express, 74¾; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 65¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 90¼; Michigan Southern, 100¾; Illinois Central, 115¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 89; Chicago & Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Northwestern, 56¾; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 94; Illinois Central, 115¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 86¼; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, 120; do preferred, 111; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 89; Chicago & Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Northwestern, 56¾; do preferred, 81; Toledo & Wabash, 74; Terre Haute, 15¾; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 120; do preferred, 111; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 89; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 122; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 135; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 40; do preferred, 80; Central Pacific, 83½; Union, 86; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104½; Hartford & Erie 44; Bankers' bills, 109.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 14, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair inquiry for good stock, but common continues dull; sales at $1.50@2 per barrel for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@3.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for prime, and notwithstanding the increased receipts prices are still sustained; 30@33 for good to prime, and 35 for choice—requires something extra, in small packages, to bring the outside price.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 15½@15¾ by the car load, and 22@24 cents additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $2 other brands, $1.50@2.25; Tomatoes, $2.50@2.90.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, but prices remain unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 17@17½; good, 16@16¾.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 4 to 5 cents per lb. as to quality. Peaches, halves, 7@8. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The arrivals are increasing, and this, in addition to fine weather is calculated to weaken the market. Although prices are still nominally 20 commission houses generally quoted at 21@22. At a reduction of 3 to 5 cents below quotations there would be a largely increased demand.

FLOUR—Our market continues quiet and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of especial mention, especially as to the fact that wheat flours, continue liberal, and dealers are well stocked, and the demand is comparatively light, while prices are still maintained. Rye flour is still reported dull, and the same is true of New York. We continue to quote at $7.75 to $8 for fair to good, and $8.50 for choice spring wheat and $9@9.25 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—The inquiry for all kinds of grain continues light, and hence trade is dull, but there is no quotable change in prices; dealers generally report trade in addition to a very slow retail, as there has been no margin of any consequence recently. Wheat continues to come in sparingly, and with a fair milling demand prices are well sustained. 1.55@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white—the inquiry is mainly for the former. Oats quiet and unchanged at 42@43 for good mixed, and 44@45 for prime white. Shelled Corn is still quoted at 40@42c, on track, and 45@50 free in elevator. Ear Corn continues in light supply and firmer again; may be quoted 39@ 40 in bulk and 45 in sacks. Barley unchanged at 85@90. No demand for Barley, and no improvement can be expected until after local option has done its fearful work.

GROCERIES—Trade, although by no means active, is improving and our merchants are hopeful of a good spring trade. Sugars are firm, prices continue to report Coffee very dull, and prices are weak. Syrups are drooping and Molasses unchanged. We are offering fresh stocks at present, but second hand dealers are much more ready to sell. Rice is firm. Spices are having a run. Woodenware quiet. Foreign goods are firmer, especially dress fabrics. Black mohair lustres and light makes of woolen shawls are very quiet.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 14, 1873.

Crude continues weak and dull, and the tendency is still downward; quoted at $1.90 for certificates at Parker, and $2 free on board cars; equal to about 5½@5¾ cents per gallon, delivered here. Refined also continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. Philadelphia delivery, April, 15½@15¾; May, 15¾. Pittsburgh delivery, 14½@14¾ on cars at works, to go east, and 14¾@15 on cars here for western shipment. Trade has been very dull for several days past, but it is probable that it will soon commence to pick up again.

Oil barrels unchanged and quiet. Sales of countries at $1.85@1.92½ and cities, 10 lb. hoops $2.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co. 1569 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Braun & W., 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 520 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 414 bbls. to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger 144 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 150 bbls to Warden, F& Co., Philadelphia.

Total 3397

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	702
Brilliant O W, acct. J. McCalmont & Co.	154
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M.	311
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart	393
Vesta, O W, acct. Fisher Bros.	73
American O Wacct. O. J Grier	416
Standard O W, acct. "	468
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	90
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson	309
Vesta O W, acct. O Grier	627
Total	3525

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton lower, with a moderate request for export and home use; middling uplands 19½; sales of futures as follows: March 19; April 19 3-32; May 19 7-32@19 9-32; June 19 11-32; July 19 15-32@19 16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 8,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5.50@5.70; extra Ohio $7.15@8.90; St. Louis $7.50@8.50; Genesee $8.50@9.50. Rye flour steady. Corn meal steady at $3@3.20. Wheat lower with a limited export demand; winter wheat unsettled; spring $1.60@1.61; winter red western $1.65@1.67; amber do $1.68@1.70. Rye steady at 93c. Barley quiet. Corn more active; yellow 37½@38c; white 38@39c; mixed western 37½@38c; receipts 11,000 bush; new 36@37c; old 38@39c. Oats unchanged; receipts 24,000 bush; white western 56@57c; mixed western 54@55c; state 54@56c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet at $16.50@16.75. Lard steady; western $ lb-tcs $9.12½@9.15; city prime steam 9¼c; other western 9¼@9¾c. Cheese quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 14—3 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for account, 92⅜@92½. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93½; do '67, 93¾; do '68, new issue, 93¾. Erie Railway, 24¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

LONDON, March 14.—Tallow 44s 3l. Sugar 32s 6d@ 33s spot; 33s 6d@34s afloat. Refined petroleum 10¾d. Linseed oil 29s 9d.

PARIS, March 14.—Rentes 56f 87c. The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased $,833,000 this week.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales of no bales, of which 7,000 were American, and speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork 72,000; spot, Lard 5,000; stock 332,000; American 48,000; receipts 1,000; afloat 3,000; American 2,000. Tallow 42s 6d. Rosin 4s 10½d. Petroleum 11 5-8@11¾d; refined 12½@13d; spirits 10½@10¾d. Linseed oil 29s. Spirits turpentine 34s 6d. Wheat 12@12½d; red winter 12s 2d@12s 6d; red spring 11 10½@12s 2d; red winter 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn 28s 6d@28s 9d. Lard 48s 9d. Cumberland middlings 47s 6d. Bacon 47s 6d@48s 6d. Receipts for past 2 day—corn 75,000 qrs, of which 20,000 was American; wheat 9,000 qrs, of which 17,000 was American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and not quotably lower.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Refined petroleum 43f.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Jugging quiet at 12@14c; Cuttings dull and nominal at 10@11c; middlings 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales of amber at $1.80. Corn active; 44@45c on arrival. Mixed in good demand; 42@43c on arrival. Oats lacked from store, 44@45c; sales of white 50@52c; car from store 48@49c; car white 50@52c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Barley dull and nominal. Hay firm and in good demand; choice in demand $20@22. Pork dull and in good demand; choice in demand $16@16½. Bacon dull; clear rib sides 8½@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c; clear 9@9¼c. Lard firm; prime steam 9¼c; choice leaf 10½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Cotton quiet; sales of 4,000 bales; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19c; middling 19½c; middling orleans 19¾c; receipts 1,429 bales; net receipts 1,429 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,429 bales; stock 71,000; net receipts 41,200; gross 42,772; exports to Great Britain 23,865; continent 5,653; to Great Britain 26,021.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and unchanged; No 1 Milwaukee $1.47@—; No 2 do $1.36@—; Oats steady; No 2 do 36@37c; No 2 white 37@38c; rejected 34@35c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 at 82c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No 2 at 72@73c.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Flour steady; No 1 at $6.50@7.00. Wheat quiet and nominal; No 1 red winter at 1.60@1.65; No 2 do at 1.55@1.60; amber Michigan sold at 1.62@1.63; No 2 do at 1.60@1.61; No 1 red at 1.60@1.61; No 2 do at 1.56@1.60; No 3 do at 1.50@1.52; white Canada sold

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE: SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1873.

Coal Bill.—The Miners Triumphant.

The House yesterday afternoon and evening early in and disposed of the bill introduced by Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, extending the time for the protest of coal miners in the bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, "provisions of which have been heretofore given in these dispatches. A delegation from the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, and a committee of miners have been here at various times during the session, to promote or retard the passage of this bill. It was opposed by the coal operators, who submitted a proposition of their own, as a sort of compromise, but the miners after numerous conferences adhered to the bill originally introduced, and rejected the compromise. This brought on a square fight last night. It was a very spirited contest, and, contrary to all expectations, in the early part of the discussion, which showed the feeling of the House to be against the Miners' bill, that measure was carried by a large majority.

After the bill had been taken up in Committee of the Whole Mr. Ramsey offered the substitute of the operators, which provided for a screen to the coal mines, over which all merchantable coal should pass; the bars of the screen to be no one half three-eighths inches apart, and the screen to contain not more than sixty superficial feet. The other provisions of the substitute in regard to the rights of the miners to select a check-weighman, to be present at the weighing of coal, were accepted as reported by the miners, the only contest was on the question of screenage. The miners insisted that all coal should be classed as merchantable, whether known as nut or lump, and paid for at such rates as should be agreed on between the parties, at the rate of sixty-seven pounds to the bushel. In considering the bill in Committee of the Whole, the miners, when it looked as if the substitute of the operators would be adopted, insisted on so much so that the bars should be only three-quarters of an inch apart. This was voted down.

The Allegheny county delegation did not take much part in the discussion in Committee of the Whole, but presented a large number of petitions from miners in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Lawhe, of Clearfield, was the principal speaker in behalf of the operators. He urged that the effect of the passage of the miners' bill would be to provoke differences between employers and employes, and that it would be disastrous to the bituminous coal interests of the State, by giving undue advantage to the coal producers of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and other States bordering on the Ohio river, where no such restrictions as those proposed by the bill existed. He also urged that the bill was class legislation, by giving the miners higher wages than the average of skilled mechanics, and that their cry of oppression was mere humbuggery.

Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, and some of the members from the anthracite region, advocated the original bill. They claimed that the coal that passed through the screens was merchantable coal, and read from Pittsburgh newspaper reports to show that it was regularly quoted in the sales of coal, as "nut" or "slack." This was the strongest point of their argument. But besides this there was a great amount of fustian about the rights of labor and the extortion of capital, mere buncomb to influence the votes of the coal miners. Latta, of Westmoreland, revelled luxuriantly in this sort of "swash," and played the demagogue with marked success.

When the House in Committee of the Whole voted, the substitute of the coal operators submitted by Mr. Ramsey was adopted with a small majority, and the bill was reported to the House, when the Speaker took the chair, and the question came up on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Latta at once moved to amend the report by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the original miners' bill.

Mr. Orvis moved an amendment to the amendment that nothing contained in the bill should prevent the miners and the operators agreeing on such rates of mining as may be mutually desired. This was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 42.

Mr. Ramsey moved to strike from the proposed amendment the fifth section declaring any mine agent or owner guilty of conspiracy for a misdemeanor, and punishing him, when convicted, by fine or imprisonment, or both. Lost.

The miners' bill offered by Mr. Latta was then substituted for the operators' bill, by yeas 57, nays 12. The Allegheny county delegation voted for the substitute, except Ramsey, who voted in the negative, and McCormick and Wahlwright, absent. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

It is doubtful whether it can pass the Senate. The sudden change in sentiment on the bill, by which it was passed by so large a majority, after the defeat was regarded as certain, is very singular. It was stated that political considerations brought this about, as the miners were promised such legislation last fall, during the progress of the political canvass. The coal operators went home in a very bad humor over the triumph of the miners, and declared an advance in coal to home consumers would be an immediate result of the bill if it should pass the Senate and become law.

Congressional Apportionment.

The Committee on Congressional Apportionment will be prepared to report next week. It has been at work for some time past on the subject, examining the various plans which have been suggested in the Legislature of course there will be a great deal of discussion, and very likely changes in the plan submitted by the Committee. As near as I can learn, the following districts will embrace the divisions that will be recommended by the Committee:

The city of Philadelphia will be divided into five Congressional districts.

First—Philadelphia and Delaware.

Second—Lancaster.

Eighth—Berks.

Ninth—Montgomery and part of Bucks.

Tenth—Northampton, Lehigh and part of Bucks.

Eleventh—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne, and part of Luzerne.

Twelfth—Rest of Luzerne.

Thirteenth—Schuylkill, Schuylkill.

Fourteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour and Union.

Fifteenth—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming.

Sixteenth—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming.

Seventeenth—Snyder, Perry, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata and Fulton.

Eighteenth—Cumberland and Adams.

Nineteenth—Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Cambria.

Twentieth—Mifflin, Center, Clinton, Clearfield and Elk.

Twenty-first—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twenty-second—Pittsburgh, and the South Side townships of Charlers, Union, Scott, Robinson, St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin, Jefferson and West Elizabeth.

Twenty-third—Rest of Allegheny county.

Twenty-fourth—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth—Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth—Mercer, Lawrence and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh—Erie, Warren, Forrest and Venango.

The bill to be reported to the Legislature next week may vary in some respects from this, but not in many particulars. The two Allegheny county districts are generally satisfactory.

The Military Bill.

What is known as the "Hartranft bill" for the organization of the National Guard, from the fact it was prepared by the Governor and handed to House Committee on Military Affairs, was considered and passed by the House to-day, with some amendments. By the original bill it was provided that the National Guard of the State shall consist of an aggregate of 5,000 men, divided into one hundred companies. This was amended by increasing the aggregate to ten thousand men and two hundred companies. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

First—The force named is to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State according to taxable population, except in case of war or invasion.

Second—The organization and discipline of the National Guards shall conform to that of the U. S. Army, except that the minimum of the companies shall be 50 men, commissioned officers and privates.

Third—Semi-annual inspection shall be ordered by each division commander in the months of May or June and September or October, reports of which shall be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

Fourth—Constitutes a State Military Board, composed of the Adjutant General, Auditor General and State Treasurer, for the purpose of adjusting and auditing all military claims.

Fifth—Every company organized and fully up to the proper standard of numbers, drill and discipline, shall receive annually $500 from the State Treasury, to be distributed among the officers and men. All other military claims to be adjusted by the State Board.

There are other provisions in the bill regulating details, but the above gives its general scope and purpose. Certain military organizations, including the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburgh, are excepted from the operations of the act so far as it affects their original vested rights, privileges and immunities. The bill passed by a vote of 74 ayes to 5 nays.

Location of Western Penitentiary.

The House of Representatives to day passed the Senate joint resolution appointing a commission to investigate the question of removing the Western Penitentiary from Allegheny City, to some suitable location outside the city limits. The commissioners named are Hugh S. Fleming, Theodore H. Nevin, H. M. Long, George L. Riddle, Hugh McNair, Alfred Slack, Ormsby Phillips and James McHelier, of Allegheny county; George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, and John R. Ewing, of Fayette. They are empowered to examine and report to the Legislature, at its present or next session, a suitable site within fifty miles of Allegheny City, for the location of the prison, including estimates of cost, and all other data obtainable bearing on the subject.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the general appropriation bill. The following are the items for western institutions: Dixmont, $26,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $15,000; Shelbering Hospital, Pittsburgh, $3,000; House of Refuge, Allegheny, $65,500; General Hospital, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, $10,000. The whole amount in the bill as reported is four and a half million dollars. It is expected this amount will be considerably cut down by the House.

Vetoes by the Governor.

The Governor sent to the House a veto of the Weeds Run Fund and Loan Association; also to the Senate vetoeing the bill to pay for printing for the Constitutional Convention, as the Convention had power in the premises.

THE OLD WORLD.

ASIA.

Particulars of the Recent Accident at Smyrna.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The London *Times* of the 22nd of February gives the particulars of a frightful accident at Smyrna. A cafe built upon piles over the sea broke down suddenly during a performance given by a company of acrobats. There were 200 persons present. A loud cracking was heard, and within five minutes the entire cafe had disappeared under the waves. A few of the persons near the entrance contrived to effect their escape, and some persons saved themselves by jumping through the window into the sea. Boatmen rowed up in numbers, but their efforts to save life were in vain. The search after dead bodies was a sad spectacle. The acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes of the previous night. The limbs of all the bodies were distorted with pain. Two fearless men engaged the whole day in conveying the remains discovered to the hospitals. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty-two, and it is supposed there are still fifty more in the water. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the owners of the cafe, who did not pay heed to a warning of danger which was given him in time.

SPAIN.

Activity of the Carlists.

PARIS, March 10.—A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists of the Spanish province of Guipuzco have cut the railway and burned several stations between San Sabastian and Tolosa. Travel between these towns is entirely suspended. Bands of insurgents are threatening Bilbao, and it is feared the town will fall into their hands.

Provinces Becoming Rebellious.

PARIS, March 10.—A letter from Madrid, dated Saturday, says it is reported that two of the provinces of Spain have threatened to discontinue their recognition of the authority of the Government at Madrid. The Cortes is not dissolved. It is also reported that threats have been made by the authorities of Catalonia to declare the independence of that province.

CANADA.

Excitement at Fort Garry.

TORONTO, March 9.—A special from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says that great excitement prevails in Winnepeg, owing to the fact that it was sought to pass a bill through the Legislature which would have let the Hudson Bay Company and other landed proprietors off with the payment of one-third. Indignation meeting was held and a committee appointed to plead at the Bar of the House, whither they were followed by four hundred people. The bill was ultimately thrown out on a technicality.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Island Shoals Murder.

BOSTON, March 7.—When Lewis Wagner, the supposed murderer of the woman at Island Shoals, was arrested last evening, he was disguised in a new suit of clothes. His old ones had been spotted with blood. He stoutly denied the crime. Wagner was formerly an employe of Mrs. Hantress, at whose residence the murder was committed, and he recognized that the house and the building were detached with pain. Two fearless men engaged the whole day in conveying the remains discovered to the hospitals. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty-two, and it is supposed there are still fifty more in the water. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the owners of the cafe, who did not pay heed to a warning of danger which was given him in time.

SUFFOCATED.

Death by Inhaling Carbonic Acid Gas at the Superior Furnace.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner West, at the Superior blast furnace, Wood's Run (Ninth ward), Allegheny, on the body of John Sweany, who was found dead near a furnace at that place early yesterday morning.

It appears that he and two others, John Keefe and Michael Conarra, had left Cleveland for Pittsburgh to obtain work. They were rolling mill helpers, and on account of work being slack there, they concluded to come on here to try their luck. They had no money when they left, their means having previously been exhausted in efforts to live until again employment would offer. They had walked most of the way, only having ridden when a chance would occur to steal a ride on a freight train. They arrived about ten o'clock on Saturday night at the furnace, where they asked for privilege to stay. They all laid down alongside of a furnace and went to sleep. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, Conarra woke up and found Sweany dead, while Keefe was unconscious. He immediately gave an alarm, when with assistance the two men were carried out, and Dr. W. J. Higgins summoned. On last Saturday he severed his connection with the U. P. church, and with his wife was received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Rev. William Braddock, near Mansfield. The appeal of the friends of the Doctor from the action of the U. P. Synod at Indiana, we still doubtless fall to the ground, and the General Assembly at its next meeting in Philadelphia will hardly have the case before them for adjudication.

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....A new well was struck on the Widow Smith farm, near Karns City, last Tuesday afternoon. It commenced flowing at the rate of 150 barrels per day. The owners are Burchfield and Pettibone.

Schuyler Colfax Vindicated by President Grant.

SOUTH BEND, March 9.—President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter to Mr. Colfax:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 4, 1873.—My Dear Mr. Colfax: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations, that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life. Affectionately yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Captain Jack Offers to Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—A dispatch from Yreka this evening says Mary, a sister of Captain Jack, came to the headquarters of the Peace Commissioners last night, and reported that Jack accepted the terms of surrender offered by the commissioners. General Canby sent word back by her this morning that Captain Jack or some chief men of the tribe must come in before Sunday evening, or the truce is ended, and more in the war. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the owners of the cafe, who did not pay heed to a warning of danger which was given him in time.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—It is stated that Bancroft, our minister to Prussia, has resigned.

—A fire at Clyde, Ohio, on Sunday morning, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

—It is reported that Col. John W. Foster, of Indiana, is to be nominated as Minister of Mexico, in place of Mr. Nelson.

—At Easton, Pa., Trinity Church, which was just completed, was burned last Saturday night. Loss $25,000. No insurance.

—At a theatre in Toledo, on Saturday night, a negro was thrown from a hook and ladder truck and had his head crushed, killing him instantly.

—Two children of James Wilson were burned to death on Sunday morning in Newark, N. J., by their clothes taking fire from a stove while left unattended in the kitchen.

—A dispatch from Berlin says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity, and that negotiations for the German evacuation have commenced.

—At Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, two brothers named Nicholas and Mathias Brier, while at work on a roof, were thrown to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, by the breaking of a plank on which they were standing. Both were instantly killed and the other died shortly after.

—At Baltimore, on Monday morning, at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the committee in the case of Rev. J. F. Chaplin, of Kentucky, Hastings, Wolfert, Va., reported that the charge of immorality is sustained, and Clarke was expelled from the Church. The committee in the case of Dr. Huston are taking testimony.

OBITUARY.

Capt Timothy Rogers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Capt. Timothy Rogers, aged seventy-nine years, Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, fell dead at the Tenth Baptist church last evening, at the conclusion of the service.

Capt John Cunningham.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—Capt. John Cunningham, of Silver Island, Tooele county, Utah, died this morning at Provo, of apoplexy. He was nearly seventy years of age. He was born in Illinois, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

ERIE, March 10.—John E. Houston, General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, died here this morning, after an illness of three days, of acute rheumatism.

A Wealthy Planter Murdered.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Last December Don D. Goree, of Auburn, Arkansas, a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large sum of money. The last seen of him was at Tennessee, Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, with two rough looking men, who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth, because a letter was handed them from Conductor W. Deizer, of Iberville, Louisana, stating that a body had been found in the river there with a pistol ball in the head and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced the remains were those of Goree. His money and diamonds were missing, from which he concluded the murder was committed and thrown into the river. Neither of the men have been seen since they left Tennessee in company with Goree.

Horrible Double Murder in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A widow lady named Nancy Lauxton, and her adopted daughter, twelve years old, were found dead in bed in their home at Malton, Illinois, yesterday morning, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Lauxton's throat, her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death. The body covered by the bed clothes. A son of Mrs. Lauxton's was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

Dealers in Counterfeit Money Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Two men were arrested here and held for a further hearing upon a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. A secret service detective found in the possession of one of the men fifty dollars in good money, which had been given him for the purchase of bogus counterfeits. In a stable occupied by the other defendant a fifty cent counterfeit plate was found; also a quantity of metal corresponding with the nickel five cent pieces. The prisoners will have a hearing on Monday next.

Reports on the Pomeroy Investigation

TOPEKA, March 7.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. The majority report, signed by four members of the Committee, find Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offers of money. The minority report is signed by three members of the Committee, and they find the charges of bribery and corruption against Pomeroy not proven. The majority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

A School Girl Shot Dead by Her School Boy Lover.

SALISBURY, MD., March 8.—Yesterday George Hall, aged eighteen years, shot dead Amelia Shirkley, aged fourteen years, while she was returning from school. Hall had courted Amelia, and had written her a letter, which was unanswered because she stated she had no time. Both belong to respectable families. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

A Supposed Murderer Killed.

CRISFIELD, Md., March 8.—A freight train to-night ran over and killed a man supposed be the murderer of the girl Emelia Speckley, murdered yesterday near Salisbury. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

UNIONTOWN.

Second Trial of Jacob Staup for the Murder of Glover—Conflicting Testimony of the Children—Indictment for Murder Found Against William Hastings—Local Option in Fayette County—Maple Sugar.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette]

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 7, 1873.

MAPLE SUGAR.

We are now having fine weather for the makers of maple sugar, and all who are the fortunate owners of maple trees in large numbers, are busily engaged in manufacturing that most palatable of nature's sweets.

INDICTMENT AGAINST HASTINGS.

Business in Court is transacted quite as fast as was expected. The Grand Jury on Monday found a true indictment against Wm. Hastings for the murder of Henry Noble, and ignored the indictmen against Harrison Hughes, charged as an accomplice of Hastings; which I think is more business than was ever before attended to by a Grand Jury in this county on the first day of Court. But then the Court expressly requested them to decide quickly on these two indictments, and the foreman, James A. Langhead, business manager of our planing mill, is accustomed to pushing business.

SECOND TRIAL OF STAUP FOR MURDER.

The jury for the second trial of Jacob Staup for murder was obtained on Tuesday and all the rest, of the Traverse jury, were allowed to go home, to return again next Monday for the trial of other criminal cases.

The trial has progressed slowly, with but little additional evidence on the side of the prosecution, but we know not how much they may have back to contradict the evidence that defendant is offering. The court room has been filled to overflowing most of this time, and as usual, the ladies were shown than at the first trial of the case. The daughter of Glover, the murdered man, is in her sixteenth year, and has a bright, pleasing, intelligent countenance, and resembles her father at the time of the murderous affray, and is, consequently, the principal witness for the prosecution, but her evidence is directly contradicted by Benny Staup, son of the prisoner, who is eleven years old, a pleasing, manly looking little fellow, and was in company with his father at the time of the affray. Henry, another son of the prisoner, about fourteen years of age, was also along with his father, but as he is also indicted as an accomplice in the murder, the Court refuses to admit the evidence. So we have the two children's testimony—the first saying that Jacob Staup shot Glover; the other that Henry shot him in defence of his father—directly opposed to each other, and a verdict based on the oath of either one of them will be a mockery of justice.

The first jury empaneled in the case could not have been used for the rifle with which Benny says Henry did the shooting, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the judge discharged them as soon as the evidence as published, thought the verdict just. But the Court granted a new trial, thinking that the jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death this ninth day of March by suffocation, caused from inhaling gas from a furnace while asleep.

The deceased was nineteen years of age, and has a father and sister residing on the corner of Washington and Main streets, Cleveland. They were telegraphed to, but up to last evening no answer had been received.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,915. Machine for Cutting Nails—SAMUEL P. BOLLIN and HARVEY R. CRESS, Pittsburgh.

135,946. Dinner-Pail—ROWLIN S. SQUIRES, Cleveland, Ohio.

135,956. Staff Gage for Dressing Millstones—LESTER B. WOOLEVER, Mechanlesville, Ohio.

135,986. Barber's Chair—PHILIP HABERSTICH, Bryan, Ohio, Assignor of one half his right to CHARLES MEKINAS same place.

135,988. Mechanism for Operating and Feeding Oil-Well Drills—GUSTAVUS A. HINCKLEY, Pit Hole, Pa.

136,011. Car-Coupling—JOHN R. SUCCOP, Birmingham, Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to JOHN KERIN and WILLIAM SUCCOP same place.

136,017. Reverberatory Furnace—GEORGE ATKINS, Youngstown, Ohio.

136,033. Car-Coupling—GEORGE W. COPES, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,051. Molasses Pitcher Top — GEORGE PHILLIP LANG, Jr., Allegheny, Pa., assignor to LANG & LAUSTER, same place.

136,078. Thill-Coupling—JOSHUA LOW, Steubenville, Ohio.

136,083. Fettling for Puddling and Boiling Furnaces—JAMES C. MCANINCH and GEORGE ATKINS, Youngstown, Ohio.

136,093. Bottle-Stopper—HERMANN F. EISNER, Baltimore, assignor to Bimsolf and FRANK LOPINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,121. Sad and Fueing Iron—DANIEL W. YOUNG, JOHN HEWITT, and LAWRENCE MOONEY, Pittsburgh Pa., said YOUNG and MOONEY assigns to said HEWITT.

Finding of the Bodies of Two Female Infants Under a Log—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of two female infants, found wrapped in an apron under a raft at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. No evidence could be found as to whom they belonged, or where they came from. It is supposed that they were thrown into the Allegheny river at some point above the city, and that they floated down under the ice, finally lodging under the logs above the mill of J. J. Green gave it as his opinion that the children were born before maturity, and were alive when born. It is not very often that such children live. They were about seven and a half months old, and would be very hard to tell how long they had been in the water. In ordinary warm weather a body would decompose after having been in the water ten days. As our past weather has been, the night be three or four weeks before decomposition would set in. He thought they had been in the water some three weeks. There were no marks upon them to show they had been injured. The bodies were frozen stiff when found, and sand had perforated the apron which was a very heavy one, showing conclusively they had been in the water some time. There were no suspicions as to who committed the crime, if a crime was committed.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

That the two unknown female children came to their deaths by being thrown into the Allegheny river, by some person or persons unknown to the jury, and found drowned at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, on the morning of the 7th day of March.

xxx.

Fire at Irwin's Station.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out in a large two story brick building owned by J. R. Marchand & Co., at Irwin's Station, on the P. R. R., resulting in its entire destruction. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Marchand & Co., as a drug, grocery, dry goods and shoe store; and also by Thos. Griffith as a grocery and notion store. The postoffice of the place was in Marchand & Co.'s store. The second floor of the building was occupied as a dwelling by Dr. Marchand, the remainder of the story being used as an Odd Fellows' Hall. The fire originated in the cellar among some turpentine, oils, &c., and soon consumed everything in the building. Marchand & Co., lose from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Griffith's loss will perhaps reach $5,000. The postal matter was also burned. The origin of the fire is not known.

Death of Hon. Jacob Mechling.

This sad news came on Saturday morning at the residence of his son in-law, Gen. Arch. Blakeley, in Allegheny City, Judge Mechling had been staying for some months in Allegheny in very feeble health, receiving every attention and care at his daughter, Mrs. Blakeley. For several weeks past his strength gradually declined more and more until at last the end came. A good man ripe in virtues as in years is no more. He was now seventy-eight. An old school, intelligent, dignified and honorable. He was one of the oldest citizens of our neighboring town of Butler, where he is universally esteemed and venerated. He also had many friends in this city, by whom as well as by the whole community where he has so long resided, his death will be lamented and his memory cherished.

.... The Sharon *Herald* says that a sad accident occurred in that place a week ago last Sabbath which resulted fatally on Sabbath last. Mr. John McGaughey, a very worthy citizen of that place, has been subject for many years to epileptic fits, and while sitting alone in his house on the afternoon of Sabbath before last, his children having gone to Sabbath school, he was taken with a fit, and in his convulsions upset the stove, and fell into the fire. How long he had been sitting, and in some way tipped the grate full of hot coals and fire upon his feet, burning them almost to a crisp. His perilous condition was discovered by some of the neighbors, and he was carried to the house, and he was not only helpless, but his terrible injuries were too great for his system, prostrated as it was by his disease, and death came to his relief on Sabbath morning last, shortly after midnight.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., who was granted a transcript of the minutes of the Monongahela U. P. Presbytery, at the regular meeting in June last, to enable him to connect with the church after his long suspension—applied to the session of the Mansfield church, and was by that session received into communion. On last Sabbath he severed his connection with the U. P. church, and with his wife was received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Rev. William Braddock, near Mansfield. The appeal of the friends of the Doctor from the action of the U. P. Synod at Indiana, we still doubtless fall to the ground, and the General Assembly at its next meeting in Philadelphia will hardly have the case before them for adjudication.

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....A new well was struck on the Widow Smith farm, near Karns City, last Tuesday afternoon. It commenced flowing at the rate of 150 barrels per day. The owners are Burchfield and Pettibone.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Wm. Hopkins—The Exercises at the House and Grave—An Impressive and Imposing Cortege.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

WASHINGTON, PA., March 7, 1873.

The funeral of the late Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of this place—an account of whose death was fully noted in your paper—took place at three o'clock this afternoon, and was one of the most impressive and touching occasions of the character we have ever had here. No man in this section of country was held in higher public esteem than the deceased, and the public grief at the loss of so distinguished a citizen was universal and genuine.

During the day, while the body lay at the late residence of the deceased, it was looked upon by a large number of people, and as the hour for the services drew near the crowd in and around the house grew to immense proportions. The Sorrow of the community was demonstrated by the closing of the public schools, and in many instances by all cessation from business; everywhere there were evidences of the grief in the community and the earnest sympathy felt for the bereaved friends of the deceased.

The funeral services were held at the house at three o'clock, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, of Allegheny, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Beacom of the M. E. Church, the Rev. Dr. Boyce of the Presbyterian Church, Prof. George P. Hays of the College, and Prof. Frazier of the Second Presbyterian Church. The services were of the most solemn character, and the addresses abounded in eulogies of the public virtue and private worth of the deceased, not one of which was undue, or could not be endorsed by those who had known Col. Hopkins in life, and knowing had learned to admire his sterling excellence as a Christian gentleman and as an upright man in every relation of life.

After the services at the house the procession was formed and proceeded to the village grave yard. It was the largest funeral cortege we have ever had here. Among those in the line were the members of the committee from the Constitutional Convention, Messrs. J. W. F. White and Guthrie, of Allegheny; John N. Purviance, of Butler; M'Clane, of Adams; Kane, of Fayette, and Lawrence, of Washington. An affecting feature of the display also was the attendance of all the school children with their teachers. Then there was a long line of carriages, wagons and other vehicles, and a large company who walked to the cemetery. The services around the grave consisted of the reading of the beautiful burial services of the M. E. Church, after which the remains were deposited in their last resting place, and the mortal remains of Col. Hopkins were consigned to the cold embrace of the "world's surface home." The feeling of the people was too deep for display, too genuine for sensationalism.

He is gone who seemed so great;
Gone, but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in state,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him.

R.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The following cases were disposed of and sentences passed. Anthony Schattling, convicted of the charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

In the case of Catherine Schmoker, charged with a surety of the peace by Ellen Miller, the prosecutrix not appearing, the complaint was dismissed at her costs.

Bellwood, convicted of the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Henry Raufold, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents with the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for the period of two years.

The ward "dove," in one of the North American dialects, is "schemiendamourtchevager." Some youths find it difficult to give expression to the sacred feeling.

A FEMALE patient in St. George's Hospital, London, recently died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, given by mistake instead of senna. Better keep poisons in bottles of peculiar and known characteristic forms hereafter.

By a new French law, the sale of liquor to drunkards or minors is punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the cost of being drunk and disorderly in public is from 5 francs for a first offence to 750 francs and disfranchisement for two years.

THE new horse disease in New York (which principally affects the hoof) is beginning to affect very unfavorably the business of many of the stables. The malady is believed to have been produced by the bad custom of salting the streets to get rid of the snow.

THE Utica *Herald* has discovered that "it is unlawful for tobacco-chewers to beg a 'chew.'" The United States Internal Revenue law allows no person or persons to sell or dispose of tobacco in any form, no matter how small or great the bulk, without first paying a license of $5.

AMONG the House bills that failed to pass the Senate was that allowing farmers to retail leaf tobacco. In the opinion of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, this bill would have deprived the Treasury of $3,000,000 revenue, and the manufacturers of the sale of 15,000,000 pounds of the manufacturing products.

JAMES HARRIS, aged fourteen, an engine cleaner, lately crawled into the furnace of a locomotive at Paddington, England, for warmth. After he had fallen asleep a "lighter" threw into the furnace a quantity of red-hot coke, which instantly set the boy's clothes in a blaze, burning him so severely that he soon died.

IN the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, District Attorney Britton moved for a *nolle prosequi in* the cases of Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah Anderson, who were indicted on the charge of having caused the death of Sarah Ann Anderson, wife of Assessor Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Sarah Anderson. It may be remembered that the Doctor was tried last December, and that the jury failed to agree, ten being for acquittal and two for conviction.

Royal English Scandal.

Although the news brought by the cable of the separation of the Princess Louise from her husband the Marquis of Lorne is startling, it can scarcely be called, to those who are acquainted with the *canaux* of London society, entirely unexpected. The gushing, sentimental nonsense about a love match and the setting aside of courtly conventionality and etiquette in order that a Queen's daughter might marry a man of her choice, which formed so fertile a theme for certain writers at the time of the wedding, was ridiculed by those who happened to know that the Princess Louise's affections had been for some time fixed upon an English gentlemen (some say a clergyman of the Established Church) considerably inferior to Lord Lorne in social position, and that the Duke of Argyle's son was in reality merely accepted as a *pis aller*. That an actual separation has taken place between the two parties may reasonably be doubted, but that the royal couple "agreed to differ" for some time past has long been matter of notoriety in London fashionable circles.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Ship That has Come Home.

The ship that was to bear fortune to the "Chase heirs" has at last come home, bringing with it the snug sum of $260,000,000 to be divided among the American heirs of three brothers, Englishmen, who emigrated to this country about the year 1689. Of these brothers Aquilla settled in Newburyport Mass.; Thomas in Rhode Island, and William in Yarmouth. A fourth brother named Richard remained in England. The vast property comes by descent from Sir Townley, living about the year 1,600 at Towley Hall, in Lancashire, Enland. He was the progenitor of a certain Miss Mary Townley, who married a man named Chase, who was the father of the four sons mentioned. This Mary Townley was the heir of all her ancestor's immense riches. A late decision in the English courts has given them three-fourths of the sum of $350,000,000, the fullamount of the inheritance in our times, to the American heirs, the remainder, about $125,000,000, having already been distributed among the heirs of Richard, who had remained in England.

Thaddeus Stevens' Estate.

The executors of the estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens have resolved to sell the "Caledonia Iron Works," with about 10,000 acres of land, including ore mines belonging to the estate, situated ten miles east of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., and for that purpose have placed the same in the hands of Mr. Simon Stevens. The proceeds of sale under the will of the "Old Commodore," in a certain event, are to be given "to erect, establish, and endow a house of refuge in Lancaster, Pa., for the relief of homeless indigent orphans, who have lost either parent." Mr. Stevens' will provides that in this institution "no preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission and treatment—neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mohammedans, nor any others on account of their creed or religion of their parents, must be excluded."

THE result of the census of Canada, taken in 1871, has just been published in official form. From that we learn that the total population of the Dominion, which consists of four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—is 3,485,761, against 3,096,561 in 1861, an increase of 400,000 in ten years. Ontario increased from 1,396,091 in 1861 to 1,620,851 in 1871, Quebec from 1,111,566 to 1,191,516; New Brunswick from 252,047 to 285,594, and Nova Scotia from 330,857 to 387,800.

PLUM TOWNSHIP.

Temperance Meetings at New Texas.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A meeting of the citizens of New Texas and vicinity was held in the church in that place on Thursday afternoon, March 6th, at two o'clock, and in the evening at seven and a half o'clock, for the purpose of considering the all absorbing topic of the day—Local Option. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John S. Stewart to the chair, and opened with prayer by the Rev. James Kelso.

Rev. J. P. Kennedy, of Parnassus, then addressed the meeting, and was followed by Rev. Jas. Kelso, setting forth the evils of intemperance, and urging every one to vote for Local Option as the first step forward in putting an end to the use of intoxicating liquors.

A petition was then carried round among the audience, praying the Constitutional Convention to insert an article in the Constitution prohibiting the making and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, which received the signature of all most every one present.

In the evening Mr. Pratt, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent lecture in behalf of temperance, which was listened to with great interest.

We think from the enthusiasm manifested at this meeting, that Plum township will do her part in the effort now making to rid our country of the curse of intemperance.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is followed with evil results to individuals, families and communities producing the virtue and private morals of the people, and directly opposed to the financial, industrial, moral and religious interests of society. And

Whereas, The intelligence of the masses, moral suasion, and license laws, however well guarded, have failed to suppress the evil of intemperance. Therefore

Resolved, That we believe in prohibition

THE GALLOWS.

Two Murderers Suffer the Death Penalty.

CONFESSION OF JOHN M. OSBORNE.

George Driver Brought to the Gallows by Whisky.

John W. Osborne Hanged in Knoxville, Ills.

KNOXVILLE, Ills., March 14.—John M. Osborne, the murderer of Mrs. Adelia Matthews, was hanged in the jail yard here at one o'clock to-day. Previous to the execution he wrote out a full confession of his crime.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The *Times'* Knoxville special gives the following account of the hanging of Osborne at that place to-day: Osborne was brought here early in the morning from Galesburg. He seemed in good spirits, and ate hearty. About eleven o'clock this morning he confessed to Wm. Matthews, a brother of John, that he killed Mrs. Matthews. He says he followed her to the cellar, hit her on the back of the head with a brick, and when she fell her, murdering, he cut her throat with a knife. He denies that he ravished her, but affirms that he was hired to kill her, and this statement was written out in full and handed to his minister for publication.

At one o'clock he was brought on the scaffold, and stated that he had written out a full confession. He made no speech, and showed no fear. When asked if he was ready, he said "Yes, sir," promptly, and stepped smilingly on the trap. His arms and feet were pinioned, the black cap adjusted, and at precisely one o'clock and eleven minutes the drop fell, and he was swinging. He fell about five feet. His neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation. His struggles were terrible and lasted some time, and in thirty minutes the body was cut down and life pronounced extinct.

GALESBURG Illinois, March 14.—John M. Osborne, who killed Mrs. Adelia C. Matthews at Yates City, on the 5th of last August, was hanged at ten minutes past one o'clock to-day in the jail yard at Knoxville. The circumstances of the crime were as follows: Matthews, the husband of the deceased, went to a neighboring farm to work on the day the crime was committed, leaving his wife alone. On returning at sundown, he found her dead in the cellar, with her throat cut and severe injuries on the head. There was great excitement, and a search, in which many joined. Suspicion soon fell upon Osborne, who had been discharged from the employ of Matthews two or three days before the murder. He was arrested on the following day, while himself assisting in the search, the proof against him consisting in finding money taken on the day of the murder in his hat; tracing him by the fitting of his boots to the tracks to and from the house, the finding of his knife, rusted with blood, blood stains on his shirt, and unguarded language at the time of his arrest. Several other points were given by the prosecution, some of which were successfully rebutted. The prisoner was tried in Galesburg on account of the public indignation in Knoxville, which is nearer to the scene of the crime. The jury condemned him unanimously, and no sympathy for him was felt by the public. He was confined in the calaboose at Galesburg until the execution of his sentence. His language and manner were generally rude and coarse, and he delighted in lasciv ious conversation. He persisted with great obstinacy in denying the crime to every one who questioned him. As the time of his death drew very near he began to soften. His lawyer (Kreitzinger) and his spiritual adviser entreated him to confess. Some days ago he prepared a statement of some particulars in his early life, which conveyed the impression that he had served otherm in the Iowa penitentiary for larceny, and belonged to a band of robbers which had its ramifications throughout the Western States. The paper also accused Mrs. Matthews of mentioning unknown to her husband a secret correspondence with one Clark, living in Morrison, Ill.

Several clergymen were with Osborne yesterday and last night. At a late hour he confessed about that he had made a confession, but the facts were not given publicly. During the night he was taken to Knoxville. He was telling stories all the way to those who accompanied him. At the jail he ate a hearty breakfast and was dressed and shaved. This forenoon his conversation was taken in detail.

The following is the confession of Osborne: Some time in July last a stranger came to me, who represented himself as an agent for a patent harrow. He inquired of me about J. H. Matthews, and said he knew where they lived. He requested me to walk out with him, which I did. He knew I had been at work for Matthews. We walked to the tailor-shop house and sat down in the shade. He told me of the litigation between Mrs. Matthews' father and others. We talked awhile, when he asked me if I would not take five hundred or a thousand dollars and put a certain person out of the way. I told him "No," and asked him who it was and what he wanted. He said he would not tell me until I agreed to do it. I thought I would decoy him out and then have him arrested, which I wish now I had. But he refused to give any names until I told him I would. He said: "Listen to reason." Out that I had, and I would not have been here now. He asked it, I would do it if the sum named were doubled. I said "No." He then offered me $5,000, and said he had arranged with another for a much less sum, but he had failed him. He said he believed I had the nerve to do it. I asked him who he was arranged with, but he refused to tell me until I had agreed to do it. I then agreed to kill the person, but did not know who it was. He then told me it was Mrs. Matthews. I started back with horror and would not do it. He told me I had heard a conversation and was to be a witness for her father, and that she must be put out of the way. I asked him who he had engaged, and he said it was Joe Perry. I asked him if he had seen Joe lately, and he said coming to me. He said no. He then agreed to meet anywhere I desired and pay the money when the deed was done. I saw him again a few days before the murder. Perry saw me, and told me he knew why I was there. I thought I could not back out, or Perry would do it, and then charge it to me, and he would get the money. On Monday I was at the depot at about eleven o'clock a. m. I then went to my boarding-house and had lunch, and left on the belt-line at twelve o'clock m. I went south to Mr. Woods' pasture lot, and then crossed over into the corn field. I did not then intend to go to Mr. Matthews'. I went into a corn-field to look for melons. I then went to the fence to look out on the road, and looked over towards Mr. Matthews' house, and then thought I would walk over that way. I did not know certainly that the Matthews were gone, as they thought on Saturday that they might not finish their oats grain. I did not think of hiding on the tracks or of doing the deed until I struck the Farmington road. I then looked up and down, and saw no one. I then crossed into Matthews' field and went on to the house. As I went to the pump I saw Mrs. Matthews. She looked pale and weak and fatigued. She asked me to come in, as she was all alone. She gave a drink and asked me to sit down. My heart failed me. It was too warm in the house, as she was washing and had a big fire. I was sitting there when Mr. Kauble went by. He could not have seen me. I went in then. She closed the front door and put down the blinds herself. She said she would get me some dinner. In then asked her to stay, as I may mind that she would go down to the cellar, and it would be my best chance. If Matthews were truly when he said there was but one knife, fork and plate on the table. She went into the cellar with a plate and knife and butter. For an excuse I asked her if all the water was out of the cellar. She said "yes, but it was muddy." I was at the cellar door and passed down, remarking "I wanted to see." I went down and talked to her a few minutes, and as she stooped down I picked up a brick and struck her on the back of the head. She started to run, and I caught her by her dress and part of her drawers. That is the way her drawers were torn. I pulled her back and struck her again, when she fell. I then picked up a small board and struck her on the side of the head. She groaned and I thought it was done. I then went up stairs, and to make a false impression I rummaged the drawers and found the money, and brought it out. I do not know if I put the true motive from being discovered. I put part in each of my pants pocket, and then thought I would go go down and see if she was dead. I saw her then lying at me. I went up to her, and bending over her, said, "Adella." She raised her eyes and looked at me. I said, "Do you know." She made no reply. I asked her again and she said "I do." I asked me what I was, and she said Mr. Osborne, and reached her hand to me, and I could see pain on her face. I then dropped her hand and turned away, and looked at her again in a moment, and I felt I would give worlds to have her well again. I then took my knife and cut my throat. She never moved or shuddered and then I went up stairs and left. I then put the money in the old cupboard in the house. I had on a coat, and got a drop of blood on the sleeve. I washed it off while on the bank on the next day I took. I did not ravish her person, as God is my witness. Miss H. testified truly. She saw from the north door of the hotel. I saw her. She knife I used I threw into the hedge running between the end of the field and Sargent's farm, towards the south side of the hedge. The knife found was not my knife. I never saw it.

I have now finished. My time is nearly up. I have fearfully wronged the Matthews family. I ask them to forgive me, as I feel God has. I have stated the truth, so help me God. It is my neighbor to stand of the evidence, but have not time. In a few moments I shall be in eternity, and I call God to witness the truth of this statement.

(Signed) JOHN M. OSBORNE.

Witnessed by M. D. Cook and J. Turchill.

George Driver Hanged in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 14.—George Driver, who killed his wife on the morning of the 30th of last November, by shooting her with a pistol borrowed from his son, was executed in the county jail here this afternoon at 2:24 P. M. His last night was spent mainly in prayer, the attending minister being of the Presbyterian faith. This morning a Jesuit Father visited him, but he declined to follow his advice. He said he was once a Catholic because his wife and children were, but he had renounced that faith since conviction, and would die a Presbyterian.

About noon he expressed a desire to converse with Rafferty, another murderer, who is confined in jail under sentence of death, and who has been granted a *supersedeas* twice. Driver spoke with him long and earnestly, advising him to make peace with heaven. Rafferty laughed at him. The children of the doomed man acted unfeelingly. Throughout they talked and laughed with strangers as if at a levee. Shortly after two o'clock Driver was taken from his cell, where he was praying, and brought to the scaffold, which he mounted firmly without hesitation. When asked if he had anything to say, he addressed the crowd, stating that whisky had brought him to the gallows. He advised all to shun it as poison, that it injured body and mind. The drop fell at 2:24 P. M. and in twelve minutes he was dead.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at MAX SCHAMBERG'S European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 162 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the French Line Steamer Ville de Paris from Havre. National Line Steamer Italy from Liverpool—both at New York at 2 o'clock.

To Temperance Men.

It having been ascertained that many of the wards and boroughs and townships of the county are not yet organized, all true friends of temperance in these districts are requested to organize at once and report to the County Alliance. All who love God and their fellow men will not overlook this notice.

In Favor of License.

A very large meeting of citizen favoring license was held last evening in Turner's Hall, corner of Cherry alley and South Canal street, Allegheny, last evening. August Hartje, Esq., was elected President, and Mr. A. Florstein, Secretary, together with a long list of Vice Presidents. Addresses were made in English by Messrs. Riardon and Moore, and in German by Messrs. Buck and Streerwulz. A committee was appointed, who reported a series of resolutions favoring the issuing of license, and pledging to exert themselves to that end at the coming election.

Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Millville, Penn township, on the Plum Creek branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on the body of Robert Caldwell, who was killed in his mill at that place on Thursday, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE. The deceased was oiling some machinery in the upper story, and stood on a board which tilted, his head being thrown between the cogs and crushed, his back and shoulders were also hurt. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. Mr. Caldwell was a widower, aged 72 years, and of considerable means. He has three children living who are married.

Anti-License.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, opposed to license was held last evening in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Franklin street. The meeting was large and composed of some of the best and most active men in the ward. Rev. Prof. McKeever was called to the Chair, with John Irwin acting as Secretary. The entire ward was sub-divided into blocks and a committee appointed for each. A strong committee was appointed to attend the polls on the day of election. On motion a committee was appointed to request the Court to appoint two overseers of election. After the transacting of some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

Extensive Robbery of Jewelry.

An extensive robbery, which has been carried on for some time, has lately been developed in this city, though the particulars have not, as yet, been fully brought to light. It seems that about one year ago a boy about sixteen years of age, who lived with his parents at Parker's, came to this city and was employed in a well known jewelry store. His services gave entire satisfaction, and not even a suspicion was aroused against him until a few days since, when the proprietor, from some action of the boy, began to think that all was not right. He accordingly communicated this to a detective, who, upon investigating the matter, learned that the boy had made constant drafts upon the stock of jewelry, taking small but valuable articles, and pawning them. He was accordingly arrested and a part of the goods have since been recovered. The manner in which it is given, as the affair has not yet been thoroughly sifted.

Local Option Meeting in Twelfth Ward—Open Air Gathering Last Evening.

A public open air meeting was held in support of Local Option at the stand at the corner of Penn and Twenty-eighth streets, Twelfth ward. A band of music was engaged for the occasion, and the meeting having been announced by posters during the day, a large audience assembled. At half past seven o'clock Mr. W. H. Phipps called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. J. A. Mowatt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to address the meeting. Mr. Mowatt proceeded to argue the question of local option by meeting objections of the advocates of license. He had not, however, spoken more than five minutes when some dozen or more young men set up yelling, whistling, etc., sufficient to drown the voice of the speaker; a fife and drum were also brought in requisition, and the band on the restrum and the drum on the street kept up against each other for some time.

Mr. J. H. Dull, Alderman Barclay and James B. Hill interfered to secure order and secured the assistance of a posse of police to aid in preserving order. This allayed the tumult somewhat, and Mr. Mowatt went on with his address.

Mr. Phipps announced that they would fight it out on this line. The band played "Yankee Doodle," and at half past 9 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGED MALFEASANCE.

An Alderman Charged with Perjury.

On the 28th day of February Frank McGuire appeared before Alderman Logan and made an information against Alderman John A. Strain, charging him with perjury. A hearing was had, but in order to give the defendant time to summon witnesses, it was adjourned till last evening at eight o'clock, at Alderman Logan's office. At the appointed time the case was called, the plaintiff answering, but no defendant appeared. The facts as set forth in the information are these: Some time in the early part of 1872 Alderman Strain had before him defendants charged with larceny—David Jones, Wm. Pollitt and Porter Ramsey. These parties were committed, through the influence or evidence or prosecution by paying the costs. It is set forth in the information that these parties did pay the costs, but that on March 5th, 1872, the Alderman appeared before County Controller Warner and made an oath that the costs in the three larceny cases above mentioned were not paid, and again collected costs on the same.

The defendant not appearing he was held for Court.

SAD RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

A Young Man Becomes a Raving Maniac.

On Monday a young man named William Weidner, employed as a brakeman on the Connellsville Railroad, was hurt about the head by falling off a car, and it was thought at the time that he was not seriously injured. He was, however, carried his boarding house on Kirkbusky, near Lacock street, Allegheny, where he received all proper attention, and it was thought, progressing finely. Yesterday he got up, and startled his room-mate by asking him for a knife. The room-mate asked him for what purpose, when he replied, to cut his throat. It is needless to say the knife was not handed him. In revenge, he started and commenced to bump his head against the wall. In this attempt he succeeded no better. He then took a chair and demolished it over his head. Officers Jones and Stillenburg were called in, as all efforts to calm him proved futile, he having become a raving maniac. They, with great difficulty, succeeded in carrying him to the lock-up, where he was placed in a cell. He will undoubtedly have to be sent to some asylum.

A SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

Serious Conflagration at the American Iron Works.

About half past four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the gas works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, which supplies gas for the establishment, and is located a short distance from their main works, in the Twenty-fourth ward. The watchman discovered the flames and gave the alarm, and in a short time the Walton and Mechanics' hose companies were on the ground. Unfortunately, the water supply was not let on with its full force, and the supply was not sufficient to check the flames before the gas works were entirely destroyed, and the flames had spread to a row of houses adjoining. The day force of the iron works fortunately arrived soon after the fire broke out, and rendered good service in fighting the flames and removing the furniture from the dwelling houses.

The row consisted of nine frame tenement houses, owned by Jones & Laughlins, five of which were destroyed, the remainder being badly damaged. Most of the household goods were saved, and the families who were burned out were temporarily provided for by the occupants of the adjoining houses. The loss of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin will amount to about two thousand dollars, which is partly covered by insurance.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Another Meeting of the "Go West" Soldiers—A Constitution Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the soldiers who are contemplating founding a western colony was held last evening in the reception room, City Building, Colonel John Snodgrass in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Joseph S. Watts, Esq., Secretary, and approved.

Mr. H. P. Callow, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, submitted a constitution which he moved to refer to another committee of five, to report in two weeks. Mr. Callow thought this matter deserved more thought and consideration than had been given, so far, to this constitution. The colony was not going west next week, nor in two weeks. He didn't think they would go in less than a year. And in organizing, more time should be taken.

Mr. W. S. Bryant thought the appointment of another committee entirely unnecessary. He wanted the constitution adopted that the initiation fees might be received, and the organization perfected. There was one article, however, which he was opposed to—that was the one which admitted all citizens to the colony. It was evident if that was adopted the soldiers would stand no chance whatever, "and," continued Mr. Bryant, "the screws are getting loose, and if something isn't done soon the bottom will fall out of the great ship of colonization and she will sink higher than a kite."

The motion to refer the constitution to a committee of five was lost, and on motion the report of the committee was taken up and considered *seriatim*. The only section which occasioned much discussion was that admitting citizens to the colony. This was finally adopted, and the remainder of the constitution, with some slight alterations, was also adopted.

The constitution, as adopted, was referred to a committee of five, consisting of J. S. Murry, H. P. Callow, J. B. Johnson, J. H. Force and George Reeder to be revised.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble again in one week.

Exquisite Flavors—Plommiere, Bisque, Pistache, to-day, at J. E. Hubley & Co., 195 Penn avenue, Library building.

Trustees, capitalists and others desiring to make safe, reliable and profitable investments, are invited to call on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. A choice lot of municipal bonds for sale at rates which will pay the investor 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. Full information given on application.

See the "Weed" before you select your Sewing Machine. If it does not satisfy you there is no compulsion used to make you buy it. 116 Market street.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THERE will be preaching, as usual, to-morrow in the Central U. P. church, Allegheny, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. G. K. OSMOND will preach in the Seventh U. P. church, Butler and Forty-third streets, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE communion services in the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow, will be conducted by Rev. R. B. Ewing, of East Liberty.

THE missionary meeting of the North avenue M. E. Sunday School, Allegheny, will be held to-morrow afternoon, commencing at two o'clock.

REV. C. A. HOLMES D.D. will preach in North Avenue M. E. Church to-morrow evening, on "The Obligations of the Temperate to the Intemperate."

THE Sunday School connected with the Lawrenceville M. E. Church, Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor, has a membership of eight hundred, making it one of the largest in this section.

PREACHING Sabbath evening as usual in the large hall of the Eleventh ward public school building, under the auspices of the Wylie avenue church, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in the Third U. P. Church to-morrow morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. S. R Frazier, will be assisted by Rev. John A. Wilson, of Beaver, Pa.

REV. W. BRADDOCK and his session welcomed the Rev. Dr. Prestley by extending to him the right hand of fellowship, on his accession to the Presbyterian Church, giving the Doctor this mark of respect and confidence.

TO-NIGHT at the usual "Saturday night" prayer meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the subject for the meeting will be "Temperance." Meeting commences at 7¾ o'clock. All young men are invited.

REV. S. B. REED has returned home from the west, whither he had gone in search of health, without any improvement in this respect. It is hoped that the sad forebodings of his friends may not be realized, and that his useful life may be long spared.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church commences its annual session in Salem, Ohio, next Wednesday. Bishop Harris will preside. The ministers of the M. E. Churches, hereabouts, will leave on Tuesday for the seat of the Conference.

THE *Episcopal Register*, published in Philadelphia, appears in a bright new dress. The office has just been removed to the old position in Jaynes' new building. The *Register* has been burnt out twice within a year, but notwithstanding these untoward events it appears with undiminished force. Its publishers are Messrs. M'Colla & Stavely, and the subscription price $2.50 per year.

THE regular annual Missionary Jubilee will be held in the Liberty Street M. E. Church to-morrow. In the morning the sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. L. M. Gardner. In the afternoon, the Sunday school will be addressed by the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of the Third Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Rev. S. M. Vernon. The exercises in the evening will be a continuation of the services, to wind up the day.

THE pastors of the churches in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of this city held a meeting a few days ago, with a view to arouse public sentiment in favor of Sunday rest, when they resolved that they would hold a series of mass meetings. The first will be held next Monday evening at the M. E. Church, Seventeenth ward, corner Butler and Fortieth streets. The second on Thursday evening in the Fifteenth Church, Thirty-ninth street, Fifteenth ward, each meeting commencing at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance at each meeting.

THE communion of the Lord's Supper was enjoyed on last Sabbath by the Second U. P. congregation of this city (Rev. W. Hutchison, pastor.) The exercises were unusually interesting and impressive, not the least of which was the service of the last table, whose occupants were all deaf and dumb. These silent communicants were addressed by Rev. J. G. Brown, in the sign language. His words, although unknown to lookers on, seemed of deep interest and great import to his mute audience. Their countenances gave expression to a hearty appreciation of the privilege they enjoyed.

A CONGREGATIONAL meeting of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday evening of this week, for the purpose of extending a call to a pastor, electing elders and attending to other important items of business. Rev. Wm. Coleman, D.D., Presbyterial appointment, preached the sermon, and moderated in the call. Rev. W. H. Knox who organized the congregation, and has made it his field of labor, received an unanimous call. S. B. Floyd and D. H. Rogers, Esqs., were duly elected Elders. The congregation is in a very cheering condition, and have before them a wide field of usefulness. They expect in a few months to enter their new church edifice.

WE have received encouraging reports of the Session about to close at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. The students have enjoyed a fine course of lectures, and other literary entertainments during the Session. Rev. W. S. Owens of Indiana, Pa., has labored and preached some very interesting and instructive sermons, which are said not to have been without good results. The examination of all the students in the College in the English branches (except those in the Preparatory department) passed off very successfully on Monday and Tuesday of this week. President Jeffers has more than realized the high expectations of his friends since he was called to the Chair of this sterling institution. Under his able lead Westminster College is taking a front rank among the notable institutions of the land.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The drama of "Shin Fane" after this evening will be withdrawn. Mr. Riggs in his several impersonations has fully come up to all expectations, and deserves great credit for his correct and conscientious delineations of Irish character. To-day, at the Matinee, he will appear in his favorite characters, and this evening will make his parting bow for the season. Next week the Bidwell and McDonough, "Black Crook" combination will appear at the Opera House, the troupe, of which Miss Ida Devere is *premiere danseuse*. Hernandez, Prof. Hilton and choice company of specialty artists are with this troupe. Besides a first-class dramatic company who will give a revised version of the spectacle.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Monday evening Carncross and Dixey's Minstrels commence an engagement here for a limited season, under the management of Mr. V. E. Beamer. The troupe is enlarged and selected for these entertainments is remarkably a fine one. The Messrs. Talbot are still with the party, and will appear at each entertainment. Mr. Carncross too will give his gems of vocal selections, while Mr. Dixey will not fail to do his part well. Owing to the fact the reason promises to be a most successful one. The surroundings, troupe and enterprise of the management being a large inducement to the public.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last evening at the benefit of Mr. Carroll and his sons, a good house was present. The entertainment was keenly relished by the audience, and everything passed off pleasantly. To-day at the usual matinee for ladies and children, all the noted artists appear in a choice selection of novelties, and this evening a good bill will be presented.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Mr. Barry's benefit on last evening was a success and must have been very satisfactory to that gentleman. This afternoon the usual Saturday matinee will be given, when an olio replete with novelty will be presented. This evening the bill will be entirely changed.

BENNO WALTER, the distinguished German violinist, was received by a good audience last evening at Library Hall. His complete control of the violin, and his power to bring music from the instrument elicited deserved applause. The efforts of the "home talent" who contributed much to the genuine enjoyment of the entertainment should not be overlooked. The Gound Club acquitted themselves handsomely, while Mr. Carl Retter's piano performance was really excellent. A matinee will be given this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Allegheny Homestead Bank, held on Friday, March 14, 1873, the following resolutions on the death of Henry Raynor, a member of the Board, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst Henry Raynor, a member of this Board; and whereas, the faithful manner in which he has performed his several duties, his honesty and integrity of character, his genial manners and kind disposition, have endeared him to every member of the Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to this afflicting dispensation of Providence, and hereby express our deep sorrow and loss at his death, which has occasioned a vacancy in our Board which will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to put on record his valuable services as a member; that we will long cherish his memory, and that the many happy moments spent in his company will be among our happiest recollections.

Resolved, That we show our esteem and respect entertained for him by attending his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our warmest sympathy in this their sore trial and bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

J. D. STROUSS, President.

C. SMITH, Secretary.

Important to Merchants.

Merchants, like their patrons, are always anxious to learn where they can deal to the best advantage, and many do not live in the city, will take an interest in ascertaining that they can secure "delivery wagons" for the most reasonable rates, and of the best character, at the Novelty Carriage and Wagon Works of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., Centre and next Penn avenue, and opposite the entrance to the Allegheny Cemetery. Messrs. Richards & Bro. just now, in anticipation of large Spring orders, are making a specialty of these wagons, and have already disposed of a large number, which may be seen daily traversing our streets. The wagons are made of the best material, strongly joined together, and are warranted to stand any reasonable wear and tear, while at the same time they are comparatively light and easy running.

Messrs. Richards & Bro. will also attend promptly to all orders for repairing, and claim that they have facilities in this direction which makes their shop without a rival.

Have you seen the new styles in millinery goods? They can be had at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Coming! Coming!

The beautiful and bright weather of the past few days has given a little indication of the early approach of the balmy springtime, and people are beginning to make preparations accordingly. Among the business houses in which these preparations have been made is the well known merchant tailoring house of Mr. Wm. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, where there has been laid in an unusually large and fine assortment of goods for gentlemen's spring suits. The stock embraces all the newest styles, and some of the most beautiful patterns that have ever been brought to Pittsburgh. Messrs. Hespenheide & Co. make a specialty of gentlemen's business suits, and we guarantee they will please all who call.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Thompson, charged with assault and battery in striking James McCleary in the face with his fist, and on the arm with a poker, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on motion of the District Attorney, on payment of costs by defendant.

John Reece, charged with assault and battery on oath of Robert R. Dickson, entered a plea of *nose contendere*.

Thomas Robinson, charged with the larceny of two horse blankets, each of the value of seven dollars, and a set of harness valued at eight dollars, the property of J. P. McCalree, of Allegheny City, plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the work-house for a period of four months.

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Emil Kuebisch, charged, on oath of Sebastian Lenz, with assault and battery. The defendant was alleged to have committed an assault upon the son of Mr. Lenz. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Wm. Slater was acquitted of the charge of larceny by bailee in converting to his own use a lot of rope and canvass, being the property of Charles Herald.

Walter M. Boyd, on trial yesterday, charged with receiving stolen goods from James Nicholson, was acquitted.

Andrew Cameron, convicted of the larceny of a cap valued at two dollars and fifty cents, and two coats valued at thirty dollars, the property of John Clark, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for one year.

Cameron was also sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and undergo a term of imprisonment in the Work House for eighteen months, having plead guilty to the larceny of a lot of table and tea spoons belonging to Jacob F. Diffenbacher. Cameron is the man whom we referred to several weeks ago as being captured in a wood on the Fort Wayne road with a number of stolen articles secreted under some fence rails.

Thomas Darrell, charged on oath of James E. Ross with having entered the building of the prosecutor, with intent to commit a felony, and, also, with having received stolen goods, was acquitted as to the first count and found guilty as to the second. The jury recommending him to the mercy of the court.

Martin Ruff, charged on oath of John N. Foerger, with the larceny of chickens, was found guilty of the charge and remanded for sentence. The defendant is a lad of about twelve years of age.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	Ellen Mulrooney,
John Thompson,	Mary Jordan,
Daniel Rasp,	James Flack,
Peter Portman,	Wenallin Daule,
Adam Newman,	William Unks,
Cass Little,	Edward Powers,
F. J. Kirk,	Charles Noll, (2).
Henry Hamson,	W. C. Hildebrand,
Thos. Gardner,	Francis Dunn,
H. A. Dugan,	Conrad Brozie.
William Reitenson,	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The jury is out in the case of W. Loeffer vs. the Woods Run Saving Fund and Loan Association, previously reported.

The case of Domenec McCugh vs. Thomas Murdock, John Keller and M. M. Keller, action of replevin, is on trial.

In the case of John O'Keefe, Administrator, and John Finn, deceased, vs. the City of Pittsburgh, by consent of the parties the plea of the defendants was withdrawn, and judgment entered for plaintiff for $187 17.

Pleas were also withdrawn by the city in three other contract cases, in which Wm. Finn was the plaintiff, and judgments entered for plaintiff for the sums of $293 35, $458 60 and $4,817 27 respectively.

The case of Hays, et al., vs. Briggs, on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, was adjourned until Monday morning.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE

The case of Rose vs. the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railway Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Before Judge Collier, the case of Winter vs. Epping, being an action on a promissory note, was taken up yesterday and engaged the attention of this branch of the Court during the whole of the day, being still on trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Yesterday morning Oliver Keese, one of the firm of Keese, Perry & Co., against whom Roberts & Co., filed a petition in bankruptcy, presented for himself and partners a denial of the acts of bankruptcy alleged in creditor's petition, and demanded a trial by jury. Subsequently Mr. Perry, another member of the firm, filed disclaimer, admitting the facts as alleged, whereupon he was adjudged a bankrupt. A jury trial was granted as to Mr. Keese and the other members of the firm.

An injunction was granted on application of Roberts & Co. against certain execution creditors of the firm of Keese, Perry & Co.

An order was granted in the bankruptcy case of S. W. Paine, of Bradford county, fixing the 28th inst. for hearing on a motion for an injunction.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

The argument in the case of Mason et. al. vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, reported yesterday, was concluded. The decision of the court was reserved.

The case of J. G. Niblack vs. E. G. Carrier et. al., was called up on a motion to dissolve a preliminary injunction granted some weeks since. The argument was in progress when court adjourned. Geo. Shiras, Jr., and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., appear for plaintiff, and A. M. Brown, Esq., of this city, and Messrs. Wilson & Jenks, of Clarion, for defendants.

The American

Sewing machines, an old subject surely, but in that as in everything else, the march of improvement has taken hold and kept pace with the unexampled march of progress and time. Who would have thought twenty years ago that in 1873 a sewing machine would be perfected that could do all kinds of light and heavy work and still be easy to run and simple in construction? Such a machine has been perfected and still more wonderful to relate, it is the American. But too-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine. It can put together the finest fabrics or the heaviest cloth, and will make a perfect button-hole, such a machine is the American, easy to run and simple of construction. It is undoubtedly one of the very best machines now offered. Mr. James Espy is the agent for these machines, and his place of business is at No. 178 Liberty street, where he keeps an assortment of these machines in stock. Further information is given, and everything about the overseaming and button-hole attachment thoroughly explained. We commend the American to our lady friends as being a first class machine, which merits all the success it has become heir to upon it. Mr. Espy and his assistants are always polite and obliging, and they will not hesitate to give all information appertaining to the American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine. The office is as above stated, at No. 178 Liberty street.

Home made bread, Philadelphia rolls, French bread, Cinnamon Coffee Cake, Tea-cakes and rolls, at Hubley's.

The Great Balance.

Controlors are now beginning to make their contracts for the building season, and parties who purpose having houses erected are immersed deep in the mysteries of plans and specifications. Just at this time such persons should not forget one very important requisite in reference to the house, and that is in reference to the balances to be used for the windows. This may seem a small matter but when the house is finished and the windows are to be used, then will be found the two weations of the old 8 oz. of balances which are forever in entanglements and often make the window sash, so far as moving it up or down is concerned, practically useless. To avoid all such annoyances, we advise all who purpose building the coming season especially to specify in the agreement with the contractor that the windows shall have the Anderson Sash Balances and none other. Thus all trouble is sure to be avoided and the expense in the end will be less. The office of Anderson is at 179 Smithfield street.

Spring Goods.

There is every indication that the weather will prove propitious to-day, and in that case hundreds of ladies will improve the opportunity to attend to shopping—a matter they could not attend to heretofore because of the rigors of our weather. Those who do take advantage of the opportunity of to-day should remember that Messrs. Hugus & Hacke at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, have received their spring stock of dry goods, which they are now offering at the lowest prices. The stock embraces all the finest lines of ladies' dress goods, silks, satins, laces, white goods, spring shawls, and a myriad array, which fills their store from cellar to roof. They have never had a finer assortment and have never been enabled to offer such bargains. We advise our lady readers to take a look at the array at Messrs. Hugus & Hacke.

Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry Ice Creams, Frozen Custard, and Lemon Water Ice, to-day, at J. E. Hubley & Co., 195 Penn avenue.

Saved From Fire.

This has been the experience of hundreds of our people who have rescued themselves from loss and have reaped the benefit of judicious investment by taking out policies of fire insurance in the Fire Insurance Exchange Company of 266, Ohio street, Allegheny. The "Teutonia" is exclusively a "fire" company, and risks taken by the company are always promptly adjusted if there are any losses. In no case has any reasonable manner yet been required to deal with the insurance in which he has been treated, or at any delay in the adjustment of losses. The insurance is always safe, in the Teutonia. The office is at 266 Ohio street, Allegheny.

To "Happy Couples."

Hundreds of "happy couples" will set up housekeeping about the first of April, and we know they will take it as a kindness if we give them a piece of good advice. That advice is, that, as no modern, well regulated home is complete without a nice sewing machine, they should, in furnishing the house, make provision for a Domestic Sewing Machine, which can be had of the agents, at No. 24 Sixth street. The Domestic for all practical purposes has no rival.

The Latest.

The latest patent, and by consequence the best, in the market in the way of sewing machines, is the Domestic Sewing Machine, which has been before the public comparatively only a short time, but has so proved its superiority as to take the lead among all others. It is one of the most simple machines, is stoutly built, will do all kinds of work, and is in order always. The office is at No. 24 Sixth street.

Popular flavors of Caramels, Chocolate Creams, Taffies, Marshmellow Drops, and other fine Confectionery, at Hubley's.

Time Short.

Only two weeks left for housekeepers and those intending to commence housekeeping to secure good bargains at Hubley's old household furnishing establishment, 68 Federal street, Allegheny. Hundreds of articles offered at cost prices; goods sacrificed. House to be torn down April 1st. Goods must be sold. Call and secure bargains.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. D. M. Jenkins advertises in to-day's paper the receipt of nineteen varieties of imported table sauces.

....The Council Committee on City Printing met last evening in the City Clerk's office, but transacted no other business than to approve bills to the amount of eight hundred dollars.

....A fire broke out about four o'clock yesterday morning at the Commercial Oil Works, at the foot of Thirty-second street and an alarm was sounded from box 67. The flames were extinguished with but slight loss.

....The residence of Mr. Fleming Orr, at Torrens station, was slightly damaged by fire on Thursday morning. The flames were put out by a few buckets of water, before the arrival of the East End Fire Department.

....Yesterday afternoon, Postmaster Stewart had one wheel of his buggy knocked off while driving along Liberty Street, near the Union Depot, by a careless driver who attempted to pass him. One of the occupants of the buggy was thrown out and slightly injured.

....The Council Committees on Allegheny and Monongahela Wharves met yesterday afternoon in joint session, Peter Zorn, Esq., in the chair. The business which the meeting was called to consider not being ready, the Committees adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

....On Tuesday a vote for and against license was taken in Fallston borough, Beaver county, which resulted as follows: For license, 10; against license, 55. At a previous trial Fallston gave a majority in favor of license, and the result will be looked upon as a marked change in the opinion of the people.

....Several temperance meetings are announ